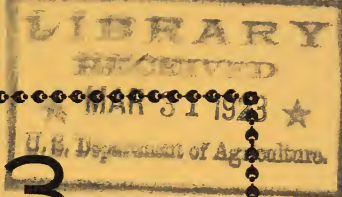


Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

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CATALOG

SEEDS

AND

GARDEN SUPPLIES

STEWART'S
SEED
STORE
OMAHA, NEB.

119 NORTH 16TH ST.

PHONE JACKSON 0977

The seed business is mainly built on confidence, a grand foundation, and requires a considerable longer time to make the proportionate showing as compared to all other commercial lines; as the details to be worked out, to insure the highest perfection and quality of seeds to you are quite numerous. We have been operating in your midst for over twenty-five years and our business has grown because our customers have placed confidence in our promise to deliver them seeds that will grow, and under no circumstances will we disturb that confidence, but will always endeavor to merit it by sending you seeds of high germination that will under favorable conditions give you results that will be highly satisfactory to both you and us.

We wish to thank our friends cordially for the splendid business with which they have favored us last season, and trust the results of your plantings were as gratifying as we both could wish and will justify you in entrusting to us a liberal share of your order during the coming season. We assure you we will do our best to please you.

Sincerely yours

STEWART'S SEED STORE

TERMS: Cash with order. Remittance may be made at our risk by draft, money order, cash by express or registered letter, or clean postage stamps. Express money orders are always safe, and in case of loss quick adjustment can be made. If bulk seeds are ordered by mail, add eight cents per pound for postage.

Flower and Vegetable Seeds

BY MAIL POSTPAID

Stewart's Seed Store give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and will not be responsible in any way for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

Stewart's Seed Store

 Please write your name and address distinctly and in full with each order. Old customers who have moved since last season will please state their former address also. Read "Suggestions to Customers" on first page of Catalogue. Extra order sheets and return envelopes on application.

write plainly

State _____

Express Office (if different)
from P. O. _____

\$ _____

NOTICE—Our terms are cash with order which may be sent by draft, money order or registered letter. Postage stamps may be sent if more convenient. Shipping C. O. D. adds an unnecessary expense.

Date_____1923

Please Ship by _____

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VEGETABLES

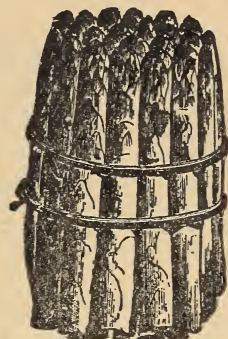
ASPARAGUS

ONE OUNCE WILL SOW FORTY FEET OF ROW

Culture—Sow seeds in spring, in drills about twelve inches apart. Thin out leaving only the strongest. At one or two years transplant to permanent beds.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Colossal, the standard variety.....	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.75
Palmetto, desirable bright green variety10	.25	.75
Two-year-old Roots	25c per doz.		\$1.50 per 100	
One-year-old Roots	15c per doz.		\$1.00 per 100	

Write for quotations on large quantities. See page 17.



ASPARAGUS

BEETS

ONE OUNCE WILL SOW FIFTY FEET OF ROW, FOUR TO SIX POUNDS TO THE ACRE

Culture—Sow as early as possible in the spring and every two weeks after for a succession up to the first week in July. The soil should be light and well manured. Sow in drills about fifteen inches apart and thin from four to six inches after they are well up.



Early Egyptian Turnip—Bulbs are half globular or flattened at the poles; skin smooth; leaves red and green; flesh quite dark. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Extra Early Eclipse, 40 Days—The bulbs are perfect globes, blood colored, and develop with astonishing rapidity. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Early Blood Red Turnip—It is the best turnip-shaped beet for family use, all things considered, and we recommend it to all gardeners. Pkt., 5s; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Detroit Blood Turnip—Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Tennisball, 42 days—Root round, deep crimson, smooth outside skin. Early in development; foliage dark red. An exceedingly choice variety, uniting both rare beauty and value. Try it. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., 1.50.

Half Long Blood Red—Dark blood-red, skin smooth, habits much earlier in maturity than the old Long Blood, and only half its length. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Swiss Chard Beet or Sea Kale—Much superior to the common Beet for greens and equal to spinach. Sown early in the spring, it makes rapid growth of leaves, and is fit for greens sooner than any other variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

MANGELS

Culture—Sow in April or May, in drills three feet apart, and thin to ten inches in the row. If your soil is deep and mellow, try the long varieties; if shallow the round kind will do better. No crop pays the farmer or stock raiser better than Mangels, one thousand bushels to the acre is the ordinary yield. These make the cheapest of foods for all kinds of livestock—horses, cattle sheep, pigs, chickens, etc. Easily grown and they help to keep the stock in good condition and free from disease. Use twelve pounds of seed to the acre.

Golden Tankard—A rapidly maturing root adapted to shallow lands, though doing well on every soil. Solid sugary flesh and golden. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c; 10 lbs., \$5.00.

Mammoth Long Red—Grows to an immense size and has produced five tons to the acre. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c; 10 lbs., \$5.00.

SUGAR BEETS

FOR SUGAR MAKING AND CATTLE FOOD

Klein Wanzleben—This variety is used by the sugar factories. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c; 10 lbs., \$5.00.

Silesian Sugar—Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c; 10 lbs., \$5.00.

SPECIAL PRICES—As prices named above are subject to change during the season we request persons desiring to purchase a large quantity to write for special quotations.

DWARF WAX BEANS

ONE POUND WILL PLANT ONE HUNDRED FEET OF ROW

Culture—In early May, in a warm and sheltered spot, sow in drills about two inches deep and eight inches apart. Sow every two weeks for succession.

Golden Wax—Maturing for the table in about thirty-five days from germination. A flat podded sort, but probably the best known of the yellow. Pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

Dwarf Black Wax—Pods round, meaty, curved and borne in bunches, ready for the table in about forty days from germination. Pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

White Wax—Pods broad, flat, yellow, semi-transparent when boiled, of delicate flavor, maturing for table thirty-seven days from germination. Pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

Wardwell's Dwarf Kidney Wax—Rust proof, vigorous, pods large, showy, tender and stringless, excellent flavor, and good for either snap or shell. Pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 10 lbs., \$2.25.



BEANS

DWARF OR SNAP BEANS

Stringless Green Pod—Surpasses all others in crisp, tender flavor. The finely shaped long green pods are absolutely stringless. Pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$2.80.

Extra Early Red Valentine—Color of pods light green and semi-transparent; round and slightly curved. Succulent, prolific, and quite free from strings, continuing long in edible condition. Pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$2.80.

Giant Stringless Green Pod—Somewhat similar to Burpee's Stringless, but pod is a little longer, straighter and more slender, more depressed between beans and slightly lighter in color; early, hardy and of highest quality. Pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$2.80.

Bountiful—Best of the flat podded varieties. Pods 6½ to 7 inches long, thick, flat and slightly curved, stringless, slightly fibrous, attractive and of fine quality; color light green. Very early, vigorous, hardy and productive. Pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.80.

Navy—The popular white bean for baking. 1 lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., \$1.75. Subject to market fluctuations.

DWARF LIMA BEANS

Henderson's Bush Lima—Is at least two weeks earlier than any of the climbing Limas, producing a continuous crop from the middle of July until frost. Enormously productive. Pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

Burpee's Bush Lima—A dwarf bush form of the true, large lima, which is of great value. They are of perfect bush form, growing eighteen to twenty inches high, of stout and erect growth, yet branching and vigorous. Pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Dreer's—Very prolific, single plants often producing 150 to 200 pods, and are thick, sweet and succulent. Pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA BEAN

The only stiffly erect Bush form of the popular "Potato" Lima. Both pods and beans are twice the size of Dreer's Bush Lima. Pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 50c; 2 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., \$4.00.

POLE BEANS

ONE POUND WILL PLANT ONE HUNDRED TO ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY HILLS

Culture—Sow as soon as the soil is warm and dry, about the end of May, in hills about four feet apart each way. Poles eight or ten feet long should be firmly set in the center of the hills before putting in the seed.

Extra Early Jersey Lima—Under favorable conditions, three or four days earlier than the large Lima. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

Large White Limas—Smaller seeded than the Jersey, not so strong in vine nor so large in pods; otherwise excellent in quality. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

Horticultural—A showy bean maturing in eighty days. Pods green dashed with red. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

Lazy Wife—The pods are produced in great abundance and measure from six to eight inches in length. The pods retain their rich, tender and stringless qualities until nearly ripe and are unsurpassed in all stages. Each pod contains 6 to 8 round white beans, which make excellent winter shell beans. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., \$3.25.

Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead—An old favorite with long, fleshy, deeply saddlebacked pods. Very prolific, producing an abundance of fine, stringless, crisp beans, until late in the season. Of best quality. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Golden Cluster Wax—Considered the best of all wax pole beans. It bears profusely long golden yellow pods in clusters of from three to six, from the bottom to the top of the pole and continues in bearing from the middle of July until the vines are cut by frost. Pods are seven to eight inches long. They are quite flat but fleshy, absolutely stringless, very brittle and delicious. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

Red-Speckled, Oval-Seeded, Cut-Short Cornfield, 65 Days—This is a climbing green-podded Bean, used for planting to corn. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

BRUSSEL SPROUTS

ONE OUNCE OF SEED TO ONE HUNDRED YARDS OF ROW

A variety of the Cabbage family, possessing the peculiarity of bearing upon its stem, buds resembling miniature cabbage heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

CRESS

Culture—This is used as a salad. It should be sown at close of winter broadcast, or in rows at ten inches and the sowing repeated every two weeks.

Curled—Used for flavoring and as a salad. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

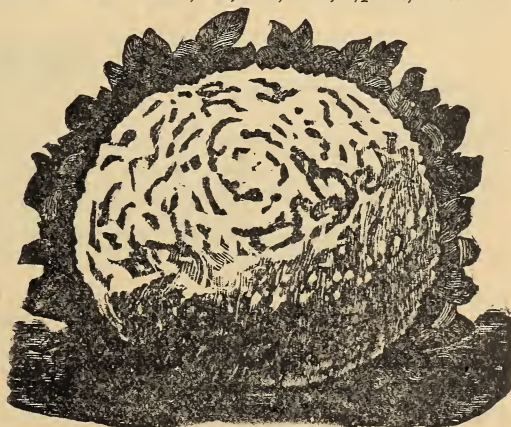
CAULIFLOWER

ONE OUNCE WILL PRODUCE ABOUT THREE THOUSAND PLANTS

Culture—Same as cabbage except that they need a cool and moist atmosphere. As the flower heads appear, the large leaves should be broken down over them to shield them from the sun and rain.

Early Snowball—Throughout the country this is considered not only the earliest of all Cauliflower, but it is more certain to make a head than any other sort. Our stock is extra choice and cannot be excelled. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 60c; oz., \$2.00.

Algiers—A favorite with market gardeners. Try it. Pkt., 5c; oz., \$1.00.



CAULIFLOWER

Dry Soil Cauliflower—This strong growing, fine and showy strain has proven reliable in many dry sections of the country, providing the soil is deep, mellow, rich and well cultivated. It has succeeded especially in the vicinity of St. Louis, Mo., a location where most other sorts fail on account of dry weather. It produces very large broad leaves and large solid and pure white heads. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 85c; oz., \$3.00.

CABBAGE

ONE OUNCE OF SEED TO ONE HUNDRED YARDS OF ROW

Culture—Soil for Cabbage should be a heavy loam. On such soil, well manured, excellent crops are sure to be grown. Sow the seed in hot-beds in February or March.



CABBAGE

FIRST EARLY VARIETIES

We Especially Call Attention to Our Fine First Early Sorts

Select Very Early Jersey Wakefield—Heading for market in seventy to eighty days. It is very early, short-stemmed, head cone shaped. A reliable header and most excellent in all good qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Early Summer Flathead—Average weight four pounds, sometimes six. A variety which may be planted close. Unquestionably the earliest Flatheaded Cabbage in cultivation. Only a day or two behind the earliest Wakefield. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Copenhagen Market (75 days)—Copenhagen Market is without question the finest early cabbage ever introduced. Fully as early as Early

Jersey Wakefield. Produces magnificent head similar to Danish Ball-head, weighing from eight to ten pounds. We unhesitatingly recommend this variety to commercial grower and home gardener alike, as worthy of extensive planting. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00

INTERMEDIATE RIPENERS

New York Early Summer—Heads oval, color bluish-green with lighter colored veins, stem short and stocky. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

All the Year Around—Spring, Summer, Autumn or Winter, without respect to habit or quality, it is the hardiest of Cabbages; under the heat of summer it stands unflagging. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Early Flat Dutch—A standard early Cabbage. A sure header, weighing from 10 to 12 pounds, of even size and solid. They mature about as early as Early Summer and stand long without bursting. This is one of the best of the second early kinds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Burpee's All Head Early—The most solid variety on the list. Pkt. 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

LATE VARIETIES

Market Gardener's Large Flat Dutch—No strain is superior and few equal to this. The head is thick, broad, solid and slightly rounded on top, though the variety is what is termed a Flat-head. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Market Gardener's Large Late Drumhead—Very choice, late, large, hardy, certain to head, and being of heavy weight, quite productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Danish Ball Head—The best keeping of all winter sorts. Head round and more solid than any other cabbage known. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Red Dutch—Leaves red or purple and exclusively used for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Green Curled Savoy—The finest type of Winter Cabbage. After having been frosted it boils like marrow. The strain is not to be confounded with low priced imported seeds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., 75c.

St. Louis Market—A fine large late Cabbage and a sure header. Very desirable for market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

CHINESE CABBAGE

Pe-Tsai—Improved Chinese Cabbage

Its appearance is attractive, resembling a Cos lettuce in shape, it is easily grown and does well in nearly all parts of the country. Planting time is July (turnip planting time). This vegetable may be used as salad; it is mild flavored and can be eaten raw, but boiled and minced with butter and seasoned is very delectable. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

CELERY

THREE OZ. OF SEED TO ONE HUNDRED YDS. OF ROW

Culture—Sow when the apple is in bloom, on a finely raked surface and cover scarcely at all, in a moist place or convenient to water, which apply freely in dry weather. When the plants are four inches more or less in height, transplant a portion into very shallow trenches, formed in well manured land, which planting repeat at intervals of two or three weeks for succession.

White Plume—Self-bleaching to a great extent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Golden Self-Blanching, 110 Days—This is by far the most desirable of all celery for earliness, excellence of quality and ease of growth. Rarely if ever pithy and of a rich golden yellow color. Our seed is genuine French grown and of finest quality. This is the variety that is in greatest demand. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Giant Pascal—A mammoth silver-white stalked variety, Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Golden Heart—A long keeping Golden Dwarf of established merit. The heart is large, surrounded by a shapely solid stalk. The heart blanches a beautiful yellow after storing; it requires little trimming for market, as it is so shapely and solid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Turnip Rooted—Grown exclusively for its roots, which are turnip-shaped. Used for seasoning meats and flavoring soups. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.



CELERY

CARROTS

ONE OUNCE WILL SOW ONE HUNDRED FEET OF ROW, FOUR POUNDS TO THE ACRE

Culture—For early crop, sow in spring as soon as ground can be worked, in drills fifteen inches apart, covering one-half inch; thin plants to three or four inches apart in row. Sow seed from the middle of April to the first of June. A light, sandy loam deeply tilled is the best. A fair acreage yield is 800 to 1,000 bushels per acre.

Ox Heart—Top-shaped. Color, orange-red; tender, flavor excellent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

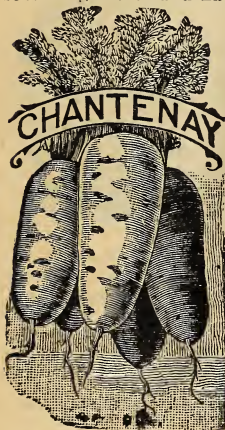
Chantenay Half-Long Scarlet—Short, thick, stump-rooted, orange. Very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Large White Belgian—Large white root with green top. Grown exclusively for feeding stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

CUCUMBER

Culture—Cucumbers succeed best in warm, sandy loam. They should not be planted in the open air until warm, settled weather. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing thoroughly with the soil in each a shovelful of well rotted manure.

Improved Early White Spine—Used almost entirely for slicing. The fruit is of good size, in quality solid, and possesses the habit of retaining its green color for a long period. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



Jersey Pickle—Said to "green" better than any other variety, and to "hold color." Size 2 to 3 inches long in sixty days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

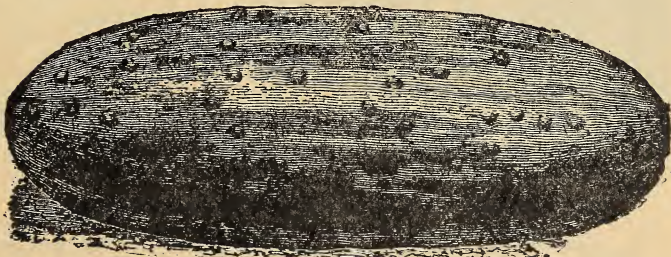
Boston Pickling—A distinct variety that has attained a great degree of popularity in market as a pickle; medium, long and great producer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Turkey Long Green—Recommended by all who put up their own pickles. Fruit long and slim. This is not the New England Long Green, but a much superior sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Early Cluster—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Japanese Climbing—Climbs like a morning glory; bears numerous large, excellent fruit, and very desirable when young for pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Davis Perfect—One of the best cucumbers grown, both for forcing and outdoors. The plants are so vigorous that they resist the cucumber disease so common among the forcing varieties. The fruit is slim and symmetrical in shape, from 9 to 10 inches long, and of a dark, glossy, green color. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



SWEET CORN

Culture—Plant in drills four feet apart; and plants thinned out to eight or ten inches. Sow in succession every two weeks from the beginning of May until the middle of July, and by properly selecting the varieties continuous supply can be had until killed by the frost.

Stewart's Honey Dew—Best early sweet corn in the world. A genuine Sweet Corn, Extra Early and larger than any other early varieties. It is the most valuable early variety ever introduced and not only combines all the merits of the early varieties, but it is really superior to them all in size, quality and yield. It can be planted fully as early as the Adams, for the young plants withstand slight frosts, while the other varieties are tender, and the seed will not rot if planted before the soil becomes warm. The stalks grow about five feet high and are very vigorous, generally bearing two well developed ears to the stalk, large for an early corn. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., \$1.60.

Extra Early Adams—Ready for table sixty-two days after germination. Not a sugar corn, but a decided acquisition so very early in the season. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., \$1.60.

Cory—Edible sixty days after germination. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., \$1.60.

Extra Early Minnesota Sugar—Among the extra early Sugar Corns. Ears well made out. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., \$1.60.

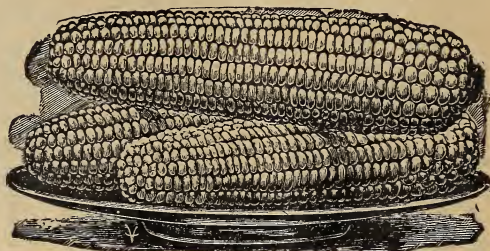
WELL KNOWN VARIETIES

Mammoth White Corey— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., \$1.60.

Country Gentlemen— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., \$1.60.

Evergreen— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., \$1.60.

Golden Bantam— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., \$1.60.



STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.

EGG PLANT

ONE OUNCE OF SEED TO ONE HUNDRED YARDS OF ROW

Culture—Sow in hot-beds very early in spring and transplant when two inches high. If planted earlier they are liable to be checked by the cool nights.

New York Improved—This variety is largely grown and produces from 6 to 8 fruits each. They are large, nearly round, dark purple, free of thorns and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

ENDIVE

TWO OUNCES OF SEED TO ONE HUNDRED YARDS OF ROW

Culture—Sow in the spring as soon as the earth is free from frost, and repeat up until sixty days of frost.

Moss Curled—Standard sort for fall and winter crop; when tied up this variety bleaches splendidly. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Broad-Leafed Escarolle—The leaves can be blanched; is generally cooked like Spinach, or as a flavoring for soups. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

KALE

ONE OUNCE OF SEED TO ONE HUNDRED YARDS OF ROW

Culture—Sow in early spring when the oak is in full leaf, and again in early autumn.

Moss Curled—Leaves bright green, curled, very tender and fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

KOHL-RABI

ONE OUNCE OF SEED TO ONE HUNDRED YARDS OF ROW

Culture—Any good soil will produce a crop, the plants for which may be grown like Cabbage, in seed beds, for transplanting, or sown in permanent position in three foot rows.

White Vienna—Flesh white and tender; a standard sort for market and table use. Very rapid growth, early in maturing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.



EGG PLANT

LETTUCE

TWO OUNCES OF SEED TO ONE HUNDRED YARDS OF ROW

Culture—For early crops sow in hot-beds in March and set out in April.

Black Seeded Simpson—A cutting variety of unusual merit. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Curled Simpson—A cutting variety, similar to and immediately following the Silesian. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Imperial Cabbage—A showy white cabbaging variety of very choice quality, uniform in character and in every particular. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Speckled Dutch Butterhead—Compact heads, the leaves possessing the peculiarity of being irregularly dotted with spots resembling iron rust. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Largest of All—Magnificent heads. A very large green cabbaging variety, altogether desirable, both for family and market garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Grand Rapids—Strong grower, free from rot, a desirable variety for sowing in the open ground. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

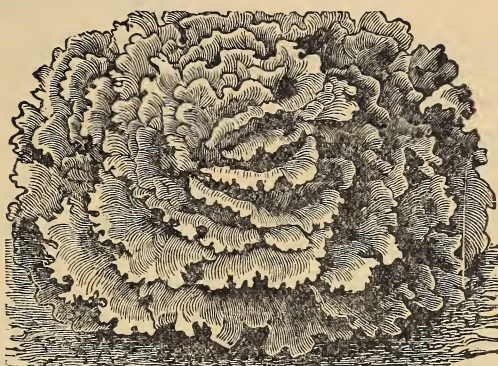
Heat Resisting Cos—Crisp, never wilting under the severest sun. It should be in every garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Romaine, or White Cos—This is distinct from the ordinary Lettuce, and much liked on account of its crisp, tender quality and delicate flavor. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

May King—It is not easily affected by cold or wet, grows very quickly and produces, even in poor soil, splendid globular heads. Pkts., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Hanson—The heads are large, very solid, sweet, tender and crisp throughout, and entirely free from any bitter taste. A standard Summer Head Lettuce, very slow to run to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Big Boston—Resembles Boston Market, but nearly twice as large; desirable for forcing and spring and fall outdoor planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



LETTUCE

LEEK

TWO OUNCES OF SEED TO ONE HUNDRED YARDS OF ROW

Culture—Sow when the apple is in bloom; if for transplanting, sow in close beds. To secure a full development, thin out.

Large American Flag—A popular sort, hardy and good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Good spawn is one of the most important factors in the successful cultivation of mushrooms, either for use on the table or for supplying the great demand on the market. The spawn sold by us is carefully made from fresh cultures of the well-known edible Mushroom. This spawn is prepared and supplied direct to us by the most careful and efficient growers. We handle only what is known throughout the seed trade as "Pure Culture," which comes in bricks weighing over one pound and which we have proven by both observation and test to be the most satisfactory in use at the present time. Brick, 25c; five bricks, \$1.00.

MUSTARD

FIVE OUNCES OF SEED TO ONE HUNDRED YARDS OF ROW

Culture—In the spring when the pear is in bloom, drill in rows one foot apart. To have a succession, the sowing should be made every two or three weeks until October.

White English—Seeds are white and it is preferred by housewives for pickling purposes on that account. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Ostrich Plume—Leaves long, ruffled, frilled and curved gracefully as an ostrich plume; desirable for garnishing. Can be cut quite early; excellent for "greens." Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

MUSK MELON OR CANTALOUPE

TWO OUNCES OF SEED TO ONE HUNDRED YARDS OF ROW. FOUR LBS. TO ACRE

Culture—When the ground has become warm and dry plant eight to ten seeds to a hill. When up and all danger of insects is past, thin out to three or four.

Extra Early Citron—First in Market—60 Days—Form, half flat, fairly webbed, flesh green. The merit of this sort consists in its extra early habit. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Extra Early Hackensack—A week or ten days earlier than the old Hackensack. Small foliage; profitable for market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Emerald Gem—A very small, very early melon; form, globular; flattened at the poles, ribbed, smooth, deep emerald green skin. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Rocky Ford—A cantaloupe of great celebrity, grown in Rocky Ford, Colorado. Small in size but of very superior flavor; rind well ribbed, flesh green with a line of gold just beneath the skin. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Montreal—A showy citron, average weight ten pounds, though going up to twenty. Well ribbed and netted. Flesh green and sugary. Flavor fine. Suitable for heavy soil. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Paul Rose (Petoskey)—In the Paul Rose we have a successful cross of the Osage with the Netted Gem, which combines the sweetness of the one with the fine netting of the other. In fact, a large size Netted Gem with deep orange flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Burrell Gem—The flesh is orange-salmon, fine grained, sweet and spicy down to the thin rind. The dark green skin and well-arched ribs are covered with a closely-laced gray netting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Banana—An early distinct variety, bearing long, slender, banana-like fruit. Skin creamy white and entirely free from netting. Flesh deep salmon color, thick and good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



MUSKMELON OR CANTALOUPE



KOLB'S GEM

WATERMELON

Coles Early—Sweet and delicate in texture of flesh, which is a deep red color. The rind is thin, and the quality of the flesh is sustained clear to the rind. The melons are of medium size, nearly round in shape, rind green, striped with lighter shades. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Extra Early—Very desirable as the first Watermelon to ripen. Form oblong, weight from 15 to 16 pounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

WATERMELON—*Continued*

Boss (Eighty Days)—No melon has ever been introduced which can be compared with the Boss. Everything going to make a perfect Melon; the edible portion of the flesh extending to within less than half an inch of the skin. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Florida Favorite—A popular Melon, oblong, green with dark stripes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Kolb's Gem—A valuable variety. The fruit is large, weighing from 25 to 50 pounds. It has a delicious flavor, and its keeping qualities are the best. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Indiana Sweetheart—Good bearer and standing any amount of rough handling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Kleckley's Sweet—This splendid and most sweet Watermelon has certainly become very popular wherever it has been thoroughly tested. It is of superb, luscious flavor. While the skin is perhaps too thin to admit of the Melons being shipped very great distances to market, it is most desirable to plant for home use or local markets. The melons themselves are very large, oblong in form, with dark green skin, thin rind. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Tom Watson—Produces Melons 18 to 24 inches long and 10 to 12 inches in diameter and weighing 50 to 60 pounds. The deep red flesh is of excellent flavor, the heart is large but without core. It has a thin rind, but very tough making it an excellent shipper. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Black Diamond—A cross between "Kolb's Gem" and "Hoosier King." Possesses in a higher degree the shipping qualities of Kolb's Gem, plus all the excellent other qualities of "Sweetheart." Its exceptional point of merit is its exceedingly large size; full grown specimens often weighing 70 to 90 pounds each. It is the most prolific and uniformly large watermelon ever planted. Its color is rich dark green, symmetrical in shape, a round or blunt oval. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Preserving Citron—Only for winter use. A round, light and dark striped Melon, meat greenish white, used for preserving only; seeds red and small. This should be more generally used. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

ONIONS

ONE OUNCE WILL SOW ABOUT 100 FEET OF ROW. FOUR LBS. WILL SOW ONE ACRE

Culture—Sow as early in the spring as practicable in rich, light soil, in drills about fifteen inches apart, and when the plants are up thin to three or four inches.

There is no vegetable where the quality of the seed exerts a greater influence upon the crop than in Onions. Good Onion seed is of the utmost importance. Sowing seed to produce large Onions is the cheapest, easiest and most satisfactory way. Large Onions can easily be grown the first year from seed by obtaining our seed.

Extra Early Long-Keeping Brown Australian—Planted with the Red Wethersfield it proved to be nearly four weeks earlier and ripened off more uniformly. It will keep longer in good condition than any other Onion known. The color of the skin is a clear amber-brown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Large Red Wethersfield—Grow to a large size; firm form, skin deep red, fine grained and very productive; an excellent keeper. Our seed of this variety is extra select and cannot be excelled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.



ONION

ONIONS—Continued

Southport Red Globe—Matures quite early (none of the globe-shaped Onions are as early as the flat varieties); grows to a large size, skin deep red, flesh fine grained; mild and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

Southport White Globe—A very desirable variety which yields an abundant crop of fine large Onions. Pure white and of mild flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Mammoth Prizetaker—Admittedly the largest of all varieties, having been grown to the enormous weight of over three pounds. Of a clear, bright straw color and uniform perfect globe-shape. Produces enormous crops and they bring an extra price. Keep wonderfully well and present the handsomest possible appearance on the market, while the pure white flesh is fine grained. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

Silver Skin or Portugal—One of the leading white sorts, beautiful shape and mild flavor. Used largely for growing sets and pickling onions. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

OKRA

TWELVE OUNCES OF SEED TO ONE HUNDRED YARDS OF ROW

Culture—Plant the seed when the apple is in blossom, in drills three feet apart, and eight or ten inches between the plants. The seeds are liable to rot in the ground and should be put in thickly. Very rich ground is demanded by this vegetable. It is necessary to make an earlier and a later sowing to secure an uninterrupted supply throughout the season.

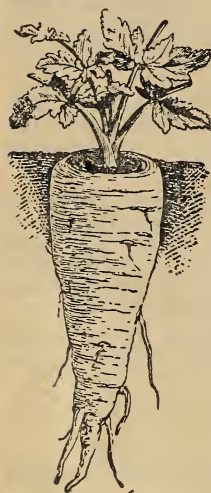
White Velvet—Pods free from ridges and very tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

PARSNIP

**THREE OUNCES OF SEED TO FIFTY YARDS OF ROW
EIGHT POUNDS TO THE ACRE**

Culture—When the apple is in bloom, sow in shallow drills in good ground, deeply dug, cover the seed lightly. When the plants are up two or three inches, thin them to stand four inches.

Bloomsdale—The Bloomsdale is the best bred and handsomest Parsnip to be found. It is half long, wedge shaped; hollow crowned and very broad at the shoulders, easily taken out of the ground, and producing more tons to the acre than the longer and more slim varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00



PARSNIP

PARSLEY

**TWO OUNCES OF SEED TO ONE
HUNDRED YARDS OF ROW**

Culture—Sow in early spring in rows twelve inches apart. Thin out the plants to four inches. To preserve in winter transplant in cold frames or light cellar.

Plain or Single—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Moss Curled—A compact growing, finely cut and beautifully curled variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Hamburg, Turnip Rooted—Fleshy roots; used in soups and stews. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



PARSLEY

PEAS

ONE POUND WILL PLANT 100 FEET OF DRILL

Culture—For the first early crop, sow as early as the ground can be worked, and at intervals of two weeks for succession. Sow in single or double rows, two inches deep and from three to four feet apart, according to the height and variety and strength of soil, supporting tall varieties with brush. Plant early varieties in August and you will get a profitable crop by fall.

Alaska—A variety of remarkable earliness and hardiness. It is a good yielder and produces pods of good size and dark green color, which are well filled with round, smooth peas of splendid flavor. Height two feet. The color of the dried pea is green. It ripens very evenly, so that one picking will nearly clean off the crop. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.



PEAS

Champion of England—One of the best. Delicious flavor; profuse bearer of large pods, well filled with large green wrinkled peas; four feet. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., 2.00.

Long Island Mammoth or Telegraph—Used profitably by market gardeners, being productive, showy in the basket, the pods having somewhat the appearance of Telephones, but are earlier by four or five days, being ready to pick for market in sixty days. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

Pride of the Market—It grows from 18 inches to 2 feet high and bears grand pods, well filled with large well flavored peas. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

Melting Sugar—This variety is used either shelled or cooked in the pod, like string beans, and when young is very tender and sweet. It is but little known in this country, while abroad it is considered a great relish. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

First and Best—Pods are good size and well filled with round, smooth peas of excellent flavor. Extremely early, productive, and ripen all at the same time. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

American Wonder—Vine six to eight inches high, and very prolific in pods of striking form and size. In maturity it is among the first earliest. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

Nott's Excelsior—An improvement on American Wonder, a shade earlier and large podded. Vine almost identical. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

McLean's Little Gem—Admirable second early, maturing for table fifty-four days from germination. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

PEPPER

ONE OUNCE OF SEED TO ONE HUNDRED YARDS OF ROW

Culture—Start the plants under glass in the early spring, or outside when the apple is in bloom, against the shelter of a board fence or garden wall. Transplant after corn-planting time, setting in rows at three feet and two feet in the row.

Very Small Cayenne—Very superior to the old Cayenne, bearing fruit all over the plant. Fruit one inch in length and very hot. Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.25.

Cayenne—Pods long and slim, of medium size, pungent, used for pepper sauce. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

Golden Bell—Similar in form to Sweet Spanish. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

Large Sweet Spanish—Generally used for pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Bull Nose—Larger fruit than the Sweet Spanish. Very hot. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Celestial—From one to two inches long; fruit green from the blossoms, turning alternately to lemon, golden and scarlet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.25.

Ruby King—Good variety for mangoes or pickling; very productive and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.20.

Chinese Giant—The flesh is mild and unusually thick, makes excellent salad sliced and served as tomatoes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; lb., \$1.20.

Pimento—The sweetest pepper grown. The flesh is quite thick and the pepper may be scalded for peeling the skin off; also used in preparing salads and for flavoring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.20.



PEPPER

PUMPKIN

TWO POUNDS TO THE ACRE—HILLS EIGHT BY EIGHT FEET

Yellow Cashaw—Large yellow, crook-neck, weight as high as 60 to 100 pounds. Not the winter crook-neck squash, four times as big and ten times as desirable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Cheese—Shape flat, like a cheese box. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Common Field—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Monster Yellow—Growing to the weight of 100 to 200 pounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Japanese Pie—The flesh is very thick, nearly solid, the seed cavity being very small in one end of the pumpkin; fine grained, dry and sweet, having much the taste and appearance of sweet potatoes. They ripen early, keep well. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 1.00

RHUBARB

FOUR OUNCES OF SEED WILL SOW ONE HUNDRED YARDS. TEN LBS. TO THE ACRE

Culture—Sow the seed when the cherry is in bloom, in rows at one foot and thin the plants to ten inches. Mark the ground 3x4 or 4x4 feet, preparing a rich bed for each plant. Success can only be obtained on well-manured ground. The fertilizing cannot be overdone.

Victoria—Very large, the finest cooking variety. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.25.

We supply roots as well as the seed. They continue vigorous many years. Price 75c per doz., 10c each. They are shipped only by express, being too heavy for the mails. See page 17.

RADISH

TWO OUNCES OF SEED WILL PLANT ONE HUNDRED FEET OF ROW

Culture—Sow early in the spring in rows a foot apart, and every week or ten days for a succession up to the middle of June, after which they are but little used, unless a cool northern spot can be secured. Sow in early fall for late crops and winter use.

Earliest Scarlet Turnip—Among quick-maturing of the Red Turnip Radishes. Small root and small top. An excellent forcing variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

White Tipped Early Scarlet Turnip—Scarlet bulb with white bottom, very showy and delicate; a choice variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



RADISH

RADISH—Continued

Vick's Scarlet Globe—Early Scarlet Globe is handsome in both form and color, a beautiful oval and a rich scarlet; the flesh is crisp, tender, juicy and mild. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

French Breakfast—Olive shaped, the upper part of bulb scarlet, the bottom tipped with white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Market Gardener's Early Long Scarlet—An admirably long variety for forcing, fully ten days earlier than the long scarlet, and very superior to it for that reason. Twenty-three days to maturity. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

White Ladyfinger—Twenty-three days to maturity. A large, white, crisp variety, about half as long as the Long Scarlet and similar in shape. A very desirable sort, decidedly the best of its kind ever introduced. An admirable market sort of nutty flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Early Long White Vienna—An early long white variety of good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

White Strasburg—Long, white, early to develop, and keeping in edible condition for five or six weeks. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Long White Icicle—Half long, slightly stump rooted; matures quickly, suitable for forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Crimson Giant—It will grow double the size of other round red radishes and remain solid, not showing the least sign of becoming hollow. Flesh is mild and tender and we recommend it as one of the best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Round Black Spanish—A winter Radish, cultivated in autumn, and keeping like a potato for months after harvesting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Scarlet China Winter—Root a half-long stump two or three inches, tipped with white, keeps perfectly. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

California White Winter—Large size, eight to twelve inches long. White, solid, of good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Stewart's White Wonder—The choicest white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



RADISH

SPINACH

SIX OUNCES OF SEED TO ONE HUNDRED YARDS OF ROW THIRTY POUNDS TO THE ACRE

Culture—Sow when the peach is in bloom, in drills at one, two or three feet, or broadcast, which is the usual system. If sown in drills, six ounces of seed will sow one hundred yards of row, or a square equal to ten by ten yards, if sown broadcast.

Bloomsdale—Curled quality, giving the leaves an elasticity while at the same time giving the crop large measuring qualities, many more barrels of the Bloomsdale Spinach being cut to the acre than any other variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

New Zealand—This endures heat and is best for summer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet—See page 1.



SPINACH

SQUASH

THREE OUNCES OF SEED WILL SOW 100 YARDS, THREE POUNDS TO THE ACRE
 Culture—This seed may be planted first when the apple is in bloom, and for several weeks subsequently.



SQUASH

Italian Vegetable Marrow (Cocozella di Napoli)—Vines of bush habit, producing large, much elongated fruits, dark green at first but as they mature becoming marbled with yellow and lighter green in stripes. Fruits in best condition for the table when six to eight inches long, but can be used when much larger. The young and tender fruits when sliced and fried in oil constitute a vegetable delicacy very popular. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

SALSIFY, OR OYSTER PLANT

FOUR OUNCES OF SEED WILL SOW ONE HUNDRED YARDS

Culture—This plant produces an edible root, long and slim, white fleshed and smooth, white skin. Sow when the cherry is in bloom, in drills, in deeply dug and well manured ground; the drills should be eighteen inches apart. When the plants are up a few inches, weed and thin them so as to stand four or five inches from each other. Preserve in pits, same as Carrots and Beets. Cultivate in all respects as directed for carrots.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—It is very mild and delicately flavored and very popular. Grows to a large size and resembles a good sized parsnip. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$2.00.

TOBACCO

ONE OUNCE OF GOOD SEED IS SUFFICIENT FOR AN ACRE

Acclimated Havana—The best known variety and is the finest flavored Havana tobacco grown. Pkt., 5c.

TABLE TURNIP

THREE OUNCES OF SEED WILL SOW 100 YARDS, FOUR POUNDS TO THE ACRE

Culture—For early Turnips, sow as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring. For winter use sow in July.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan—The bulb is very flat, of medium size, quite smooth, with a bright purple top. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Early Flat Red or Purple Top—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Early Flat Dutch—An early white fleshed variety of quick growth, mild flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Large Early Red-Top Globe—A very much heavier producer than any of the preceding. We confidently recommend it as an acquisition. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Amber Globe, Green Crowned—Is a vigorous, free grower, valuable for both table and cattle feeding. Productive and a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Yellow Aberdeen, or Scotch Yellow—This is a highly approved Cattle Turnip, attaining a large size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Bloodsdaile Swede, or Ruta Baga—The Bloodsdaile is delicate in texture, purple crowned, golden skinned, almost perfect globular in form, and earlier to mature than any other known form of Ruta Baga. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



TURNIP

TOMATO

ONE OUNCE WILL PRODUCE ABOUT TWO THOUSAND PLANTS

Culture—Sow in the hot-bed in early spring. Transplant into the open ground as soon as all danger of frost is past. Some support should be provided for the vines to keep the fruit from touching the ground.

Spark's Earliana

The Earliest, Large, Smooth, Red Tomato—This is not only remarkable for its earliness, but for its very large size, handsome shape and bright red color. Its solidity and fine quality are quite equal to the best medium and late sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.25.

Bonny Best

The fruits of this desirable early sort are most attractive in shape and color. The crop ripens more uniformly than any other early scarlet fruited sort, and is of superior solidity and interior color. The vines are vigorous and produce a good crop of exceptionally round and deep fruits, bright deep scarlet in color and of very good quality. One of the best for gardeners whose trade demands fruits of beautiful shape and color. A very good variety for the early market and home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.25.

New Globe

A good general cropper, and one of the very best for first early crop; on stakes or trellis. An entirely distinct and fixed new sort. Every grower of Livingston's New Globe, whether he grows for private or market purposes, will be pleased with the beautiful and attractive globe-shaped fruit. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.



TOMATO

Dwarf Champion—Fruit borne in showy clusters, quite large, nearly round, solid, red color with purple tint. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.

John Baer—An extra early scarlet fruited variety of superior merit. The vines are very hardy and exceptionally productive. The fruits are the largest of the extra early sorts and are also most attractive in color. They are nearly round, smooth, firm and of excellent quality. It is one of the very earliest to ripen its first fruits and it continues to furnish marketable fruits much longer than other early varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Livingston's Stone—Its solidity and carrying qualities are remarkable. Its color is a desirable red; in shape perfectly smooth and thicker from stem to blossom than most varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.

Red Rock—No Variety is Its Equal—Showing entire freedom from splits and small cavity at stem end. Average weight, nine ounces to a fruit; range of weights from eight to twelve ounces. Very often borne in clusters of four or five. Excellent shipper; the finest large Tomato now in use and in great demand. This is a sort which never loses its rich red color. Never ripens up yellow late in the season, as does Stone, but is always red outside and inside, exceptionally red. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

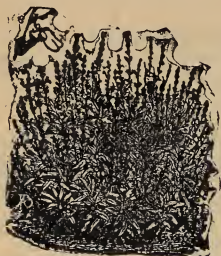
Ponderosa—The fruit ripens quite early and keeps on coming until very late. Of immense size, solid, almost seedless. The fruits are somewhat scattered on the vine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Golden Queen—A very handsome yellow Tomato; resembles the Paragon in size, solidity and productiveness. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$3.00.

Preserving Tomato

Pear Shaped Yellow—The fruits average two inches in length and one inch in diameter, of a bright lemon-yellow; are solid, fleshy and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

HERBS



SAGE

For flavoring soups, meats, etc., a few pot and sweet herbs are necessary for every garden. If they are to be used during the winter, the stalks should be cut on a dry day, when not quite in full bloom. They should then be dried quickly in the shade, and when dry be packed very closely in boxes, with the air entirely excluded.

Sage—Leaves and tops are used for seasoning and stuffing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Summer Savory—The leaves and young shoots are used for flavoring, especially for boiled string beans. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

Anise—Used for garnishing, seasoning and for cordials. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Thyme—Used for seasoning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Caraway—Seeds are used for flavoring bread. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Dill—Leaves are used in pickles, and for flavoring soups and sauces. Pkt., 5; oz., 20c.

Lavender—The leaves are sometimes used for seasoning, but the plant is chiefly grown for its flowers, which are used in the manufacture of perfumery. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Marjoram, Sweet—The leaves and the ends of the shoots are used for flavoring, both in summer and also dried for winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

Catnip—For medicinal purposes, and relished by cats, who roll in it with great delight. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

Mint Root—Each, 10c; doz, \$1.00.
(See Page 17).



SUMMER SAVORY

VEGETABLE PLANTS

Prices on Vegetable Plants Subject to Change Without Notice

Cabbage, Early—Ready by April 20th, Extra Early Wakefield and All-Seasons, June 1st, Large, Late Flat Dutch, Doz., 10c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.00.

Cauliflower, Early—Ready by April 20th. Snowball. Doz., 15c; 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$6.00.

Celery, Early—Ready in June. White Plume, Golden Self-Blanching. Doz., 10c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$4.00.

Egg Plant—Ready about May 15th. New York Improved Purple. Doz., 20c; 50, 60c; 100, \$1.00.

Pepper—Ready about May 15th. Bell or Bull Nose, Ruby King and Cayenne. Doz., 20c; 100, \$1.00.

Sweet Potato—Ready about May 15th. Yellow Jersey. 100, 35c; 1000, \$2.50.

Tomato—Ready about May 15th. Stone, Dwarf Champion, Ponderosa. Doz., 10c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$7.00.

Chives—10 per bunch. See page 17.

ONION SETS

SUBJECT TO FLUCTUATIONS

These are the product of seed, and are used for "green" onions or to produce large onions, which they do much quicker than can be grown from seed.

White Bottoms—Our sets of this are very choice, small, dry and unsprouted. Qt., 20c.

Yellow Bottoms—Fine dry sets, medium in size and unsprouted. Qt., 20c.

Red Bottoms—Bright, deep red in color, even and dry. Qt., 20c.

SEED SWEET POTATOES

Yellow Jersey—Prices on application.

CORN

SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES

Pride of the North—This variety has been grown and improved in the extreme northern part of Iowa. Lb., 10c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.

Reid's Yellow Dent—If any seed grain can truly be called pedigreed, the Reid's Yellow Dent Field Corn is certainly entitled to be known as such, as its history dates many years back. It has been bred up and selected with painstaking care to what is at the present time one of the best varieties of yellow corn grown. Ear medium in size, remarkably uniform, and of a bright yellow color, with solid, deep grain and small red cob. Has from 18 to 24 rows of kernels on the cob. Lb., 10c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.

Improved White Dent—Thickly furnished with foliage close to the ground. The ears are large, with 16 to 20 rows of large, deep kernels, which are closely set on a small white cob. It occupies the same place among White Dent sorts that King of the Earlies does in the yellow. Lb., 10c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.

POP-CORN

If Pop-Corn is wanted by mail, add 5c per pound for postage.

Queen Golden—A handsome variety, producing large golden ears. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c.

White Rice—The most popular variety for parching. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c.

CHOICE SEED POTATOES

PRICES SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES CHANGE YOUR SEED!

Failure to obtain a profitable crop of Potatoes is attributable in many instances to lack of due care in selecting the seed, the proper selection of which, in the case of Potatoes, is as important as it is in the case of corn, oats, cabbage or any other crop, and saving potato tubers for seed from an inferior strain or a run-out stock is always short-sighted policy and poor economy. The growing of Potatoes of the same strain year after year, especially on the same ground, inevitably results in a run-out stock with a weakened constitution and loss of productivity. Greatly increased yields invariably result from the change to a new and vigorous strain. Our Seed Potato Stock is carefully grown for seed purposes only and is true and vigorous.

Ten Bushels Cut Tubers to the Acre.

Red River Early Ohio Potatoes are selected with utmost care, and the result is grand, such as to delight everyone who knows and appreciates a good Potato.

Early Six Weeks—Potatoes are remarkable size six weeks after planting. It is certainly a very early and very good Potato.

Bliss Triumph—One of the earliest Potatoes; chunky in shape, medium size, pink skin. An exceedingly fine sort.

ASPARAGUS

This much neglected, easily grown vegetable should find a place in every garden, whether on the farm or in town. You can grow such an immense quantity of it on so small a space that you certainly cannot afford to neglect it. Asparagus roots should be planted in a well-prepared bed, the roots covered about five or six inches, and the soil made very rich with fertilizer each season in order to produce the maximum amount of very large shoots. Asparagus should be cut for use at the top of the ground, and when it stands about three to five inches high; this

gives you the best flavored and tenderest shoots you can get at any time. If planted in rows the plants should be about one foot apart in the row, and the rows far enough apart for cultivation. If in a bed in the garden, plant them about one foot apart each way and cultivate with the hoe.

Colossal—The standard variety.

Palmetto—A desirable bright green variety. Two-year-old roots—doz., 25c; 5 doz., \$1.00; 100, \$1.50.

One-year-old roots—doz., 15c; 100, \$1.00.

Write for quotations on large quantities.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

It is easily grown from the roots. 1-year, 10c each; 2-year, 15c each.

STRAWBERRIES

Will succeed in any soil that is adapted to ordinary farm or garden crops. Soil should be thoroughly prepared to a good depth, well drained and enriched. Vegetable manure (muck, rotten turf, wood soil, ashes, etc.) is the best. For field culture, set in rows three to three and a half feet apart, fifteen to eighteen inches in rows; for garden, fifteen inches apart each way, leaving pathway every third row. To produce fine, large fruit, keep in hills. Ground should always be kept clean and well cultivated. In winter a covering of straw or some kind of litter will protect the plants. Do not cover them until ground is frozen, or so deep as to smother the plants, and remove covering before growth starts in spring. Mulching will keep the fruit clean and the soil in good condition through the fruiting season.

Senator Dunlap—The great market berry; fruit medium to large, regular; bright glossy red; sweet and good quality; exceptionally firm, making it a good keeper and shipper; ripens early and continues a long time; immensely prolific. Runner plants. Doz., 35c; 100, \$1.50.

The Everbearing—Strawberries are no longer an experiment, as they are now being grown in many parts of the country. There is a demand everywhere for them. While this variety will produce fruit at the same time as the ordinary strawberry, and continue to bear until frost, it is best to keep the blossoms removed until July 15th, so as to conserve the strength of the plant for the late crop. They should start to ripen the fruit about three weeks later and bear continuously until frost. We have a fine lot of runner plants at 40c per dozen.

*MINT

Old Fashioned—For mint sauce and juleps. Plants 1 year old, 10c each; doz., \$1.00.

HORSE RADISH

Roots will produce good Radish, fit for use in one season's growth. Plant the set small end down, so that the top will be two inches under soil. Doz., 10c; 100, 60c.

CHIVES

These are very hardy perennial plants, belonging to the Onion family. They are grown exclusively for their tops, which are used for giving a mild onion-like flavor to soups, stews, etc. Planted in clumps in any good garden soil, they grow readily, and increase so as to render a division necessary. The tops appear very early in spring, and can be cut throughout the season. Roots, per bunch, each, 10c; per doz., \$1.00.

GRASS AND CLOVER SEED

Customers understand that prices on Grass and Clover Seeds are changing almost daily, and that we can only give prices subject to market fluctuations. Those wanting seed in larger quantities than here quoted should write for special prices.

Bromus Inermis—When grown on good soil it yields enormous crops. Its habit is to make strong tufts and to hold its color until after hard frost. Its vigorous character makes it a good Grass for embankments. Its foliage is like Rye, long, straight, broad, soft, light in color. Stronger than Orchard Grass. Lb., 25c.

Blue Grass, Kentucky—This is a pasture Grass of high merit, the earliest to start in Spring and continuing green far into the Winter. Its uniform growth and its beautiful habit and color make it desirable for lawns. It requires more time than other Grasses to become established, but is the longest living of all. Roots of creeping habit, overwintering weeds. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 50c.

Crested Dog's Tail—Foliage deep green, lustrous, long, narrow, soft; a deep rooter. A fine lawn Grass, invaluable in pastures. Sow 25 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 40c.

Fescue Grass, Meadow—A permanent Grass of good quality; grows well in nearly all situations, wet or dry, hill or bottom land. Has round, smooth stems, two or three feet high, lustrous deep green leaves. The numerous fibrous roots penetrate good soil twelve to fifteen inches; makes good hay; also a permanent pasture. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre broadcast. Per lb., 25c.

Red Top Grass—A good perennial Grass, generally sown on permanent pastures. It succeeds Clover and Timothy when they have died out. Does well on any soil, but best on moist land. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 30c.

Orchard Grass—One of the most valuable of all the cultivated Grasses, blooming with the Red Clover and making with it an admirable hay. As a pasture Grass it is more productive than any other and does best under close feeding. It recovers rapidly. It stands drought better than any other Grass, keeping green and growing when others are dried up. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 30c.

Rye Grass, Italian—This is a variation of the Perennial Rye Grass, being much earlier and far more rapid in growth, producing larger leaves, more succulent food and three times as much of it; the foliage is a rich green, resembling Rye, but lighter in color than the Perennial Rye Grass. It makes a great show, developing from seed the quickest of any of the valuable Grasses. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 25c.

Timothy—As a Grass to cut for hay this is unsurpassed. It is coarse if allowed to ripen seed, but if cut in the bloom is bright and highly nutritious. If sown with Clover, as is often practiced, it has to be cut before development, being later, and thus there is a loss in returns. It does best on loamy soils. Sow to the acre, if sown alone, 15 lbs. Per lb., 15c.

Millet, Golden—This is an improvement on Hungarian Grass if cut just as the leaves are turning. Under some circumstances it will yield half as much more to the acre. On one occasion, we cut thirteen tons of dry, clean hay from three acres. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 8c.

Sudan Grass—It is especially valuable to the Western sections, where other tame

grasses cannot be grown and hay is scarce.

It yields from four to six tons of excellent hay per acre. Horses and cattle are very fond of it and will leave almost any kind of roughage for Sudan Grass, cleaning up heads, blades and stalks.

Sudan Grass is generally planted in rows about thirty-six to forty-two inches apart, using from two to four pounds of seed per acre. It should not be planted until the soil has become warm in the spring. It can be sown any time during the summer as a catch crop.

Some of the most desirable characteristics of Sudan Grass are its drouth-resisting qualities, its ability to produce on thin land, and its quick maturity under ordinary conditions.

If you want some good hay even in a drouth, plant Sudan. 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

Dwarf Essex Rape—It furnishes an immense amount of green feed, and its nutritive value is nearly twice that of clover. It may be sown any time from early spring until September, with grain or alone. 5 to 10 pounds of seed per acre is sufficient. Per lb., 20c.

CLOVER SEEDS

White Dutch Clover—Not a heavy producer of hay, but invaluable in permanent pastures. Will grow on any soil, but luxuriates in damp locations and in damp seasons. It is very persistent in growth on rich soils, affording rare feed, but on thin soils will not succeed. Sow 12 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 85c.

Alfalfa or Lucerne—In localities where it flourishes this is one of the most valuable among the Clovers. Standing for years, shooting its roots downward until they are ten to fifteen feet below the surface, it resists the driest weather, and when every blade of Grass droops for want of moisture, it holds up fresh and green as in genial Spring. Far from exhausting land, it increases fertility, as has been fully established. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 30c.

Alsike Clover—The earliest large Clover, possibly a hybrid between the Red and White, possessing qualities common to both; productive, sweet, extremely valuable both for pasture or soiling. Clover-sick lands will sometimes produce fine crops of Alsike, which lands after three years in Alsike and an intermediate grain crop, will again produce Red Clover. The flowers are a distinct light pink, and afford fine pasture for bees. Sow 12 lb., to the acre. Per lb., 30c.

Red Clover—This is the most widely cultivated of the pastoral plants; loosening the soil and admitting the air and drawing up and storing away near the surface the valuable principles scattered in the earth beneath, it is regarded as one of the best of vegetable fertilizers, as well as a cattle food of the highest merit. Its luxuriant foliage, by shade, increases the fertility of the earth and smothering noxious weeds. Sow 16 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 40c.

Sweet Clover, White Flowered—Sweet Clover is valuable because of its ability to grow and thrive on the poorest and most barren places. It will not only thrive on soils that are too poor for any other crop, but will improve the soil it is growing on. It makes good hay and good pasture. The seed can be sown either in the fall or spring and about 20 lbs. of the hulled seed and 25 lbs. of the unhulled seed is required per acre. Per lb., 25c.

BOSTON LAWN SEED

Will produce an even dense growth of permanent sward as early in the season as it is possible to do. This mixture contains no annual grasses for making quick show to the detriment of a good lawn, but only those of lasting value and hardness, which when once established, need no reseed-ing for years. Our seed, which we know to be as pure as can be found anywhere, is of the best varieties, best suited for even and permanent growth; it is carefully cleaned. Lb., 50c.

For Shaded Lawns

A selection of the fine grasses which thrive naturally under the shade of trees or buildings, or are suitable for light, sandy soil. Where this mixture is extensively used it gives splendid results. Lb., 50c.



QUANTITIES OF GRASS SEED TO USE

One pound for 400 square feet.....	\$0.50	Fifteen pounds for 6,000 square feet.....	\$ 6.75
Five pounds for 2,000 square feet.....	2.50	Twenty-five pounds for $\frac{1}{4}$ acre.....	10.75
Ten pounds for 4,000 square feet.....	4.75	Fifty pounds for $\frac{1}{2}$ acre.....	20.00

Kentucky Blue Grass—Many prefer this to a mixture of grasses, and the fact cannot be denied that a lawn of Blue Grass only is magnificent. It takes longer, however, to get it established. Lb., 50c.

White Clover—Extra choice seed. Lb., 85c.

Red Top Grass—Fancy clean seed. Where an immediate effect for one season is desired there is none better than the Red Top Grass, as it comes up quickly and makes a beautiful lawn, but the grass is liable to winter kill. Lb., 30c.

Rye Grass—One of the best grasses. It endures and recovers quickly after cutting. Lb., 25c.

LAWN FERTILIZER

Lawn grass is a very voracious feeder and will not thrive and hold its beautiful dark green and velvety appearance unless it receives a sufficient supply of suitable food. Because so few appreciate this fact is the reason there are so many poor, rusty-looking lawns. Stable manure is unpleasant to handle, ill-looking and decidedly odorous, and is also full of waste material. It contains weed seeds which are obnoxious and it often takes years to eradicate the weeds, causing an unnecessary amount of labor. All these objections are obviated by the use of our Lawn Fertilizer. If the lawn is in fair condition it is only necessary to rake off the dead leaves and grass in the early spring and scatter broadcast over its surface some of our Lawn Fertilizer with a little Lawn Seed over the thin spots, and the work is done.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

The first application should be made early in the spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, at the rate of twenty-five pounds of fertilizer to every 1,000 square feet of lawn, evenly distributed. For seeding down a new lawn, scatter double the amount, say fifty pounds of fertilizer, broadcast on every 1,000 square feet, and rake it in thoroughly before sowing the seed. 5 lbs., 30c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

GRASS SEED MIXTURES

FOR MEADOWS AND PASTURES

It is a well ascertained fact that a thicker and more prolonged growth is produced by a mixture of many sorts of grasses than by only one or two. For every different kind and condition of soil there are grasses which are especially suitable. Some sorts do best on high ground and in dry weather. Others prefer plenty of moisture. Some mature so early and others so late that from the beginning of spring until winter sets in there is no time when one species or another is not at its best. 25 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 35c; 50 lbs. at 33c; 100 lbs. at 30c.

SELECTED FLOWER SEEDS

For years the high reputation of our Flower Seed strains and the hundreds of appreciative testimonials they annually bring forth have been a source of the greatest possible pride and gratification to us. We will spare no expense or effort to maintain this reputation. Whether grown by ourselves or produced for us by the great specialists their quality positively cannot be excelled, and given proper conditions they must not only grow and produce vigorous plants, but in size, quantity and texture the flowers themselves cannot fail to reach a particularly gratifying standard of excellence.

ASTERS

For profusion of flowers and richness of display the Asters are unrivaled, and constitute the principal adornments of our gardens during the autumn.

SMITH'S PEERLESS

This strain, a selection of the Giant Branching, is without reservation the finest Aster for cut flowers. Pkt., 10c.

GIANT BRANCHING COMET, PURE WHITE

It is extremely free flowering, producing from 100 to 120 flowers on a plant on long stalks. The form of the flower is absolutely faultless, remaining full centered without any sign of yellow eye. Pkt., 10c.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET

The earliest of all the Asters, grows about nine inches high and very branching; the fine double flowers are produced freely on long stems, making it valuable for cutting. Pure White, pkt., 10c; Blue, pkt., 10c; Crimson, pkt., 10c; Mixed, pkt., 5c.

SEMPLER'S BRANCHING

A beautiful class of Asters, useful for cut flowers. The flowers are very large, and double, borne on long, stiff stems, and the colors are clear and handsome. A favorite with florists. Pink, pkt., 10c; White, pkt., 10c; Dark Red, pkt., 10c; Lavender, pkt., 10c; Mixed, ½ oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

PAEONY FLOWERED PERFECTION

A magnificent globe shaped. Seeds saved from the most perfect of this grand strain. 1½ feet. Snow White, pkt., 10c; Pink, pkt., 10c; Crimson, pkt., 10c; Light Blue, pkt., 10c; Dark Scarlet, pkt., 10c; Mixed, many choice colors, ½ oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

Special Offer—One pkt. Queen of the Market mixed—one pkt. Semple's Branching mixed—one pkt. Peony Flowered Perfection mixed will give you a continuous bloom of choice Asters throughout the entire season, for 10c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED

Mauve, Red-White Edged, Rose, Violet White-Edged, White, pkt., 10c; Mixed, pkt., 5c.

VICTORIA

A beautiful class. Flowers very large and perfectly double, of globular shape and beautifully imbricated. Plants grow in fine pyramidal form about eighteen inches high. All colors mixed, ½ oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

GIANT COMET

This class is one of the handsomest of the tall growing sorts. The plants grow about eighteen inches high and bear in great abundance their immense flowers. These flowers, with their long, twisted petals, strikingly resemble Japanese Chrysanthemums. Snow White, of immense size, pkt., 10c; Striped, pkt., 10c; Pink, pkt., 10c; Mixed, pkt., 5c.

VIOLET KING ASTER

A Distinct Variety

In shape and size the bloom is round, full and very large, many of the flowers measuring from four to five inches in diameter. Its color is soft violet lilac. Pkt., 10c.

GOLDEN WEST—MIXTURE OF TALL ASTERS

This is a mixture of the most beautiful, striking and distinct colors of all the tall growing asters. Selected from the cream of the tall varieties and others especially purchased for this mixture. This is the finest mixture of TALL ASTERS in existence and the most critical lovers of this flower will be astonished at the wide range of colors and varieties given in this truly Golden West strain. Pkt., 10c.



ASTERS

ALYSSUM—SWEET

Maritimum—A very desirable, hardy annual, flowering from early spring until killed by the frost. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

Little Gem—Three to four inches high. They soon become one mass of white, remaining in full bloom from spring to fall. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

ANTIRRHINUM

The Snapdragon is an old favorite, with dark glossy leaves and curiously shaped flowers.

Mixed, all colors.....Pkt. 5c

**ALYSSUM****AGERATUM**

Princes Pauline—Of dwarf compact habit, blue and white. Pkt., 5c.

BUTTERFLY FLOWER—THE POOR MAN'S ORCHID

Schizanthus—This annual should be more widely cultivated. Flowers different shades of blue, curiously cut and delicately spotted; laced with crimson, white, yellow, etc. Adapted for garden and indoor culture. Excellent for bouquets. Pkt., 5c.

BALSAM

Camilla, Flowered.

Double Spotted—In splendid mixture. Pkt., 5c.

BALSAM APPLE—MOMORDICA

Curiously trailing vines, with ornamental foliage and odd shaped fruit, which when ripe, open, showing a brilliant red interior. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON

Hardy annual; flowers freely in almost any situation. For cut flowers they are largely used.

Choice Mixed.....Pkt. 5c

Double Blue.....Pkt. 5c

CANDYTUFT

Universally known and cultivated. Considered indispensable for cutting.

Mixed Colors, oz., 20c.....Pkt. 5c

**CANDYTUFT****BALSAM APPLE****CARDINAL CLIMBER**

This sensational novelty wherever grown has created a furor. We consider it the most beautiful, brilliant and distinct annual climber introduced in many years. It is a strong and rapid grower, attaining a height of 30 feet or more, with beautiful, deeply lacinated foliage and literally covered with a blaze of circular fiery cardinal-red flowers from mid-July until frost. Pkt., 5c.

CALENDULA—POT MARIGOLD

A perpetual bloomer, the flowers are oriental in color and exhibit every shade of yellow from ivory to deepest orange. Makes good cut flowers and the dried blossoms may be used to flavor soups and stews.

Offianalis—This magnificent variety has large and beautiful imbricated double flowers, with stripes of deep orange on a pale yellow ground. Fine Mixed, pkt., 5c.

Sulphurea Plena—Double sulphur yellow. Pkt., 10c.

Orange King—Extra select deep orange yellow. Pkt., 10c.

COLEUS

Foliage Plants—All colors mixed. Pkt., 10c.

COBAEA

A fine rapid growing climber, large bell-shaped flowers, beautiful deep violet blue. Pkt., 5c.

CHINESE KUDZU VINE

"JACK-IN-THE-BEANTALK VINE" (PUERRARIA THUMBERGIANA)

Its greatest feature is its wonderfully strong growth which makes it invaluable for covering arbors, fences, porches, dead or old trees, etc. The Kudzu vine is a native of China, where it is grown not only for the beauty of the plant, but also for the edible value of its roots. The vine is hardy, grows fifty feet if permitted, and is well-filled with dense foliage to the ground. Pkt., 10c.

COSMOS

New Early Blooming—Coming into bloom in about two months from time of sowing and continuing until destroyed by frost. The plants have fine, feathery, light green foliage and delicate rose, purple, white and lilac flowers. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

Mammoth Perfection—Flowers double the size of the old large flowering Cosmos, measuring twelve to fifteen inches in circumference; the petals are broader and overlapping; flowers white, pink or crimson. Pkt., 5c.

Lady Lennox—This gigantic Cosmos is the forerunner of an entirely new type of Cosmos. It is of extraordinary size and beauty, the flowers measuring from four to five inches in diameter. Color a delightful shell-pink, lighting up beautifully at night. Pkt., 5c.

The above set of three for 10c.

Double—White and Pink—Pkt., 10c.

CANNA

Are erect and stately plants, from two to six feet in height. The leaves are green in some varieties, and in some purplish and reddish. The flowers are bright colors, red or yellow, and variously marked. Pkt., 5c.

Canna Bulbs—See page 36.

CYPRESS VINE

This is a most beautiful climber, with delicate dark green feathered foliage and an abundance of bright, star-shaped rose, scarlet and white blossoms.

White	Pkt., 5c;	Oz., 30c
Rose	Pkt., 5c;	Oz., 30c
Scarlet	Pkt., 5c;	Oz., 30c
Mixed	Pkt., 5c;	Oz., 25c

CALLIOPSIS-COREOPSIS

A quick growing annual. The flowers are placed on graceful wavy stems and in color run through all the shades of red and yellow; foliage dainty; useful combined with other flowers. Mixed colors of every shade. Pkt., 5c.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

The flowers are borne on long stems and are represented by a great variety. The single ones are particularly handsome. Pkt., 5c.



CHRYSANTHEMUM



CALLIOPSIS

COLUMBINE

Aquilegia—Charming hardy plants, bearing in countless numbers through May and June exquisite clear blue, white, rose, yellow, purple and striped blossoms. For planting in permanent borders or edges of shrubbery this old-fashioned favorite is one of the best. They thrive with ordinary garden culture.

Chrysanth. Grandiflora Alba, 3 feet—White spurred columbine. Large flowering, pure white, long spurs. Pkt., 5c.

Coerulea—Rocky Mountain Columbine, 3 feet. One of the most beautiful of our native American flowers. Sepals, deep blue; petals, white. Pkt., 5c.

COCKSCOMB

A highly ornamental plant, producing crested heads of flowers, somewhat resembling a cock's comb. There are many colors and shapes, but the scarlet and crimson are the most brilliant and rich. Fine Mixed, pkt., 5c.

CUCUMBER

Wild

A handsome, hardy climber, valuable for covering unsightly objects. Pkt., 5c.



CARNATION

CARNATIONS

Marguerite

Without exception the most abundant bloomers of all. The flowers are of perfect form, large and very sweet-scented. The different colors range through many beautiful shades of red, pink, white, variegated. Pkt., 5c.

CAMPANULA

Canterbury Bell

The Campanulas are a very large genus of showy plants, mostly perennial. Pkt., 5c.

For pot plants, see page 32.

DIGITALIS

Foxglove

Handsome, stately growing plants, with beautiful mottled, thimble shaped flowers; produced in profusion on a long stem usually about three feet high. The racemes of flowers are about two feet long. Fine mixed, pkt., 5c.

For pot plants, see page 33.

DOUBLE DAISY

Give it a cool, partially shaded place. Sow seeds very early. The flowers are abundant in early spring, and may be made to flower later by the use of water.

Finest strain seed, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Swan River—A dwarf free-bloomer, excellent for baskets and edgings; blue flowers. Pkt., 5c.



DAISY

DELPHINIUM—BELLADONNA HYBRIDS

The value of the original type of *Delphinium Belladonna* is well known and appreciated. Its freedom of growth, lovely sky-blue flowers, long and continued blooming qualities have placed it in the foremost rank of choice hardy plants. Pkt., 15c.

DELPHINIUM Gold Medal Hybrids—When established in clumps on rich ground these make a brilliant show and afford a decoration from July until September. This mixture contains all the beautiful light shades as well as a selection of the richer and darker varieties. Pkt., 15c.

**BURBANK'S SHASTA DAISIES**

BURBANK'S SHASTA DAISIES

The flowers are very large and graceful, averaging about four inches, often more in diameter, with three or more rows of petals of the purest whiteness, on single, strong, stiff wiry stems, nearly two feet in length. Pkt., 10c.

DIANTHUS—Pink

DOUBLE VARIETIES

All of this beautiful class of Pinks are hardy and will flower the second season if not allowed to flower too freely the first season.

Chinese Double, Mixed.....Pkt. 5c
 Dwarf Snowball—Fringed white.....Pkt. 5c
 Dwarf Fireball—Blood-red globe-shaped flowers....Pkt. 5c
 Choice Double, Mixed—Splendid for bouquets.....Pkt. 5c

DAHLIAS

Many people are not aware that Dahlias from seed sown in the spring will bloom beautifully the first summer.

Double Large Flowering—Choice mixed, from selected flowers only.....Pkt. 5c

New Single—Mixed colors. The flowers of Single Dahlias are large, perfectly star-shaped, formed of broad petals, which are gay and beautiful in color.....Pkt. 5c

Burbank's Dahlia Seed—Pkt., 15c.

Dahlia Bulbs—See page 37.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS

The everlasting or "Straw Flowers" with their rich, bright colorings, are most valuable for winter decorations. Plants grow readily from seed sown in open ground when the trees are standing out in leaf. When well started they should be thinned to stand several inches apart in the row and should have the largest number of blooms. Flowers should be cut while freshly opened, tied in small bunches and dried in a cool, shady place, with the flowers downward to keep the stems straight. Pkt., 10c.

FORGET-ME-NOT

The Forget-Me-Not is an old favorite plant, bearing clusters of star-shaped, delicate blue flowers with white and yellow eyes. Pkt., 5c.

FOUR O'CLOCK Marvel of Peru

Old-fashioned but none the less beautiful; makes a pretty hedge. Flowers are funnel-shaped, white and striped, very fragrant and open about four o'clock in the afternoon, remaining open all night. Hybrid Mixture, pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS

If you have an old tree, dead or nearly so, Gourds will cover it to perfection. The small fancy Gourds are excellent toys for children, while the large Gourds may be used as dippers.

Bottle—The original Thermos bottle. Used by the pilgrims in the Orient.

Calabash or Pipe Gourds—Odd-shaped fruit which is used to advantage in making pipes. A native of South America.

Dipper—Makes an excellent dipper.

Dishcloth or Towel—Many women prefer a dishcloth made of this Gourd to anything else, as it is always sweet and clean as long as any part of it is left.

Hercules Club—Fruit grows 3 to 4 feet long.

Japanese Nest Egg—Fruit looks exactly like hen's eggs.

Mixed, many different varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

**DAHLIAS**

GAILLARDIAS

Of magnificent and wonderful profusion, the flowers are greatly admired for their fine forms and rich blending of colors; they thrive anywhere. **Fine Mixed Varieties, 5c.**

GYSOPHILA

Baby's Breath—The flowers are valuable for bouquet making, either fresh or dried. Pkt., 5c.

HOLLYHOCK



HOLLYHOCKS

For a background to a flower garden perhaps no plant is so useful. The flowers are as double as the Rose, of many shades of color.

Double Pure White.....	Pkt. 5c
Double Lemon Color.....	Pkt. 5c
Double Crimson.....	Pkt. 5c
Double Flesh Color.....	Pkt. 5c
Extra Choice—Double mixed, many kinds.....	Pkt. 5c

Mammoth Flowering "Allegheny Hollyhock"—From four to six inches in diameter, ranging from semi-double to double, and finely fringed and curled. The colors are shell-pink, rose and ruby-red, a shade or two deeper at the center and exquisitely tinted toward the edge. Everblooming, pkt., 5c.

For pot plants, see page 35.

HYACINTH BEAN

A rapid growing plant, flowering freely in clusters. For covering arbors, trellises, etc. Sow the seed in the garden where desired. **Mixed—Pkt., 5c.**

HUMULUS JAPAN HOP

A rapid growing climber, with luxuriant foliage; excellent for covering veranda, etc. Withstands heat and drouth well and is not covered with insects.

Variegated Japan Hop—Pkt., 5c.

HELIOTROPE

Flowers purple, borne in trusses and exceedingly fragrant. Delights in light, rich soil.

Extra Choice Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

HIBISCUS

These immense flowers are pure white, with a large crimson eye, often measure seven inches in diameter, and a plant will often have as many as fifty of them. It blooms from seed the first year, sown in the open ground. A perennial, and lasts year after year. Pkt., 5c.

Two-year-old plants, see page 35.

JOB'S TEARS

An old fashioned but valuable remedy for sore throat, goiter and teething babies, when the seed is strung on linen thread and worn around the neck as a chain. They are cheaper than amber beads, which are used for the same purpose. Two ounces make a chain. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

KOCHIA OR "BURNING BUSH"

Kochia Tricophylla—A highly ornamental annual of unusually rapid growth, which forms regular pyramids from two to three feet in height, having a cypress-like appearance. The leaves are slender and of a light pea-green until September, when they change to carmine and blood-red. Its bright autumn coloring has given it two other names—"Mexican Fire Plant" and "Burning Bush." Pkt., 5c.

LARKSPUR

Producing beautiful spikes of double flowers in many colors. If sown early in the spring they will flower in June or July. Pkt., 5c.

For pot plants, see page 33.



HELIOTROPE

**MIGNONETTE****LINUM****Grandiflorum Rubrum** (Scarlet Flax). Pkt., 5c.**Grandiflorum Perennial Blue**—Pkt., 5c.**LOBELIA**

The profusion of their charming little flowers render them extremely ornamental. Very fine for hanging baskets.

Crystal Palace—Dark Blue, splendid. Pkt., 5c.**MARIGOLD**

MARIGOLD—Tagetes. The Marigold are old favorites, free-flowering annuals of easy culture. They light the garden with a glitter of yellow far into the frosts of autumn. The tall varieties have uniformly large yellow or orange colored flowers, and are well adapted for large beds or mixed borders. The dwarf varieties make a fine border for the taller sorts, and both are effective when planted in groups or in the garden borders.

Lemon Queen, pkt., 5c; **Orange Prince**, pkt., 5c; **Mixed**, pkt., 5c.**MIGNONETTE**

It is in bloom nearly the whole season, and the perfume is so strong and fragrant that the whole atmosphere around is perfumed.

Pkt. Oz.

Golden Queen—It is a mass of golden yellow.....5c 25c**Reseda Odorata**, Large flowering.....5c 25c**MOON FLOWERS**

Beautiful climbers and exceedingly attractive, mixed with other climbers. Flowers of graceful form. Pkt., 5c.

MORNING GLORY

Japanese Imperial Morning Glory—The varieties of color are infinite, running from snow-white through all possible shades of blue and of red, from palest pink to darkest reds and purples. They are streaked, mottled, striped, marbled and bordered in wonderful fashion, and sometimes show rare shadings of ash gray, bronze, terra cotta, brown and slate-blue, colors rarely found in any other flowers. The leaves are also very handsome. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Morning Glory—Suitable for covering arbors, windows, trellises, old stumps, etc. It is so perfectly hardy as to grow in almost any soil. Mixed, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

NICOTIANA**Sweet Scented Tobacco Plant**

An annual with sweet-scented, pure white, star-shaped flowers, three inches across, blooming continually. If the plants are taken up in the fall, cut back and potted, they will bloom nicely in the house during the winter. Pkt., 5c.

NIGELLA—Love in the Mist. Compact, free flowering plant, with finely cut foliage, curious looking seed pods; of easy culture, growing in any garden soil, blue and white mixed. Pkt., 5c.

JAPANESE MORNING GLORY



NASTURTIIUMS

Pearl—Flowers white, a rare color among Nasturtiums, producing a pleasant effect. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

King Theodore—One of the best dark red sorts, with dark, bluish-green foliage; a great favorite with florists. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Queen of Tom Thumbs—Produces flowers of a rich bright crimson, which forms a very pretty contrast to the silver variegated foliage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Mixed Dwarf Sorts—A mixture of the best dwarf sorts, producing when in bloom an agreeable effect of colors of scarlet, crimson, bronze, gold and white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

TALL NASTURTIIUMS, THREE TO TEN FEET

Pearl—Delicate, creamy-white flowers, contrasting finely with the orange, gold and scarlet of more brilliant varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Spit Fire—Remarkable in its intensity of startling brilliancy; one of the finest sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Bright Rose—Very choice sort, producing a rose colored flower. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Dunnett's Orange—A very vigorous grower, producing a showy, deep orange flower. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Chameleon—On one and the same plant are found self-colored flowers, others stained and blotched on a clear ground, while still others are broadly edged or banded with light or dark shades. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Mme. Gunther's Hybrids—For richness and variety of colors these new Hybrids have no equal among Nasturtiums. There are shades of rose, salmon, brightest rose, pale yellow, either as self colors or striped and spotted. The foliage is mostly dark and contrast very effectively with the rich colors. They are climbers and continuous bloomers. Contains a great many colors that are not found in any other mixture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Black Prince—(Climbing)—Undoubtedly the darkest colored variety amongst the whole collection of Lobb's Climbing Nasturtiums. The plants are of strong, vigorous growth and produce their flowers very freely. When unfolding their buds the color is a deep blackish-purple, which changes to a velvety-black when in full bloom. The shade of color is much darker than that of the well-known "King of the Black." The foliage is exactly as rich and dark as that of the Dwarf Nasturtium, "Empress of India." Very effective. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Virehow—(Climbing)—The flowers are of a distinct ruby-rose, shading into lighter and darker tints. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Jupiter—(Climbing)—The flowers, which are very numerous, measure $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. They are exquisitely formed, with overlapping, crinkled petals. The color is a bright golden-yellow, with a glow of orange around the throat. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Mixed Tall Sorts—A combination of many tall varieties; colors, white, cardinal, orange rose, scarlet, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

PORTULACA—Rose Moss

Makes a dazzling display of beauty; many hued, highly colored; are in full bloom from about the first of July until frost. Plant in open ground, after it has become warm, in light sandy soil and in a dry situation. Bed should be exposed to the sun.

Double-Rose-Flowered—Perfectly double, of many brilliant colors, as well as striped. Pkt., 5c.

NASTURTIIUMS

Should not be planted in too rich soil. The dwarf varieties are among the most useful of annuals, for bedding, massing, etc., owing to their compact growth, richness of color and profusion of blooms. The tall sorts are admirably adapted for rock work, covering trellises or rustic work.

DWARF NASTURTIIUMS

Empress of India—Foliage purple-blue, bearing brilliant, deep scarlet, flowers, a profuse bloomer of a most showy class. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

King of Tom Thumbs—Quite distinct, leaves very dark, flowers rich crimson; a very brilliant, effective sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Bronze Curled—Flowers of bronze, metallic lustre, a very distinct color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Cattell's Crimson—Showy variety, equal to any in startling effect. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Nasturtiums, producing a pleasant effect. Pkt.,



PANSY

	Pkt.
Odier Blotched—Rich colors.....	10c
English Show Mixture.....	10c
Azure Blue—Very fine.....	5c
Belgian Striped.....	10c
Black.....	5c
Bronze.....	5c

	Pkt.
Blue.....	5c
Emperor William—Ultramarine blue.....	10c
Giant White.....	10c
Giant Yellow.....	10c
Giant Black-Blue.....	10c
Gold Margined.....	5c
Mixed—All above varieties and many others.	Pkt., 10c.

POPPIES

Showy and ornamental plants, with large flowers of brilliant colors. Very attractive in large beds.

Carnation Flower—Splendid double flowers, mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

The Shireley—Delicate shades of rose, pink and carmine to deep crimson. Pkt., 5c.

California Poppy—Of many brilliant and showy colors. Pkt., 5c.

Flanders' Poppy—This is the well known Poppy of "Flanders' Fields" so often mentioned in songs and stories of the great war. Profusely blooming medium sized flowers, bright scarlet in color. Very showy when planted in masses. Pkt., 10c.

Single Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Oriental Hybrid Poppies—For brilliancy of colors there is nothing to equal these Oriental Poppies. Their culture is as simple as the Garden Poppies. They are perfectly hardy perennials, living through our winters with but little protection and increasing in size and beauty from year to year. Pkt., 5c.

King Edward—(2½ feet)—A new single Poppy, producing flowers of a deep scarlet, shade crimson, with a large black blotch at the base of each petal. Pkt., 15c.

New Poppy—Santa Rosa—This new strain combines all the delicate beauty in color of the original Shireley and Shireley types and with these the whole flower in all its petals is beautifully crimped. Pkt., 10c.

PANSY

This superb collection cannot be surpassed for size, shape, markings or richness of color of the flowers. No pains are spared to make the strain absolute perfection in form, firmness of texture, size and freedom of bloom, and elegance and variety of markings and colorings.

BUGNOTS—A celebrated French strain, very large. Pkt., 10c.

CASSIER'S FIVE BLOTTED—Round flowers of great substance, with each petal finely blotched. Pkt., 10c.

MASTERPIECE—Frilled and curled. The flowers are very large, borne very freely well above the plant. Pkt., 10c.

Pkt.



CARNATION POPPIES



PETUNIA

PETUNIA

Hybrids—Best Mixed—Will produce their handsome sweet-scented flowers in their delicate and gorgeous colors throughout the whole summer. Pkt., 5c.

Giants of California—The flowers are very large, and the colors embrace every conceivable shade of crimson, white, violet, lavender, etc. Pkt., 10c.

Howard's Star—From the center starts the points of a five-rayed star, which broadens half way up, narrowing to a point at the margin of the flower. Pkt., 5c.

Rosy Morn—The throat is silvery white; the edge is flushed with soft rose pink. Very beautiful. Pkt., 10c.

Royal Purple—Pkt., 10c.

Gen Dodds—Blood red. Pkt., 10c.

DOUBLE

Mixture of Double Petunias

20 to 30 per cent of doubles, while the remainder will be choice, large single flowers. Pkt., 25c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII

The Phlox Drummondii, for splendid mass of colors and a constant display, is not excelled by any other annual or perennial. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c.

Star Phlox—A regular star-like form, of compact habit, and bears large flowers. Pkt., 5c.

RICINUS

Castor Oil Bean

Magnificent, tall growing foliage plants, very useful as specimen plants on lawns or groups in center of large beds. Their brilliant leaves and fruit create a grand sub-tropical effect.

Barboniensis—Very large and handsome foliage; fifteen feet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Cambodgensis—6 to 8 feet. Large palm-like leaves of the darkest bronze maroon; stalk and stem nearly black. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

SWEET WILLIAM

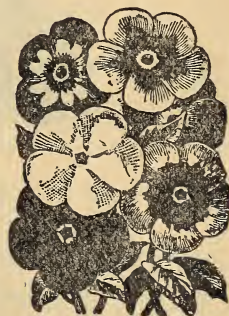
Giant Flowered Single—The single flowers are often as large as a 25-cent piece, and are simply enormous in comparison with the old-time Sweet William. Pkt., 5c.

Giant Flowered Double—Like the above it is an improvement on the old-fashioned Sweet William, producing umbles of enormous size. Pkt., 5c.

For pot plants, see page 34.

STOCKS—LARGE FLOWERING

Gilliflower Levkojen—The stocks represent all the desirable qualities of a flower. The plants have good habit, fine glossy leaves. The flowers appear on long stiff stalks like small rosettes, are exceedingly fragrant and range through a most complete scale of all the soft and distinct shades. Pkt., 5c.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII

SWEET PEA

SPENCER VARIETIES OR GIANT ORCHID FLOWERING



In comparatively the last few years Sweet Peas have taken a new place in our affections, when the frilled, or Countess of Spencer varieties appeared, and now they may be obtained in so many distinct and almost true colors, as to have deposed the older types. They have large, round open flowers of extraordinary size, usually two inches across, with waved, fluted and crumpled standard and wings. A large percentage bears four of these immense flowers to a stem, which is extremely long and wiry, making them exceptionally valuable for cut flowers.

HOW TO GROW SWEET PEAS

The soil for Sweet Peas should be rich and deep, a good rich loam with plenty of rotted manure in it, is the ideal soil for raising good plants that will produce plenty of blooms of good substance. They should be in a position fully exposed to the sunlight and air on both sides of the row. They should be sown as early in the season as the ground can be worked, which is usually between the middle of March and April. It is best to make a trench about six inches deep, in the bottom of which sow the seed thickly. Cover the seed with about an inch of soil, pressing it down firmly. As soon as they are above the ground, thin out to two or four inches apart, when the balance of the soil may be filled in. During the dry weather they should be watered thoroughly and frequently and given an application of liquid manure occasionally. A mulch of rakings from the lawn will be found beneficial during hot weather.

WHITE CLASS

White Spencer—A pure White Countess of Spencer.

Princess Kathrine—A black seeded white.

PINK CLASS

Apple Blossom—Crimson pink on white standard.

Countess of Spencer—True pale pink, dark edge.

Mrs. Hard Castle Sykes—A blush pink, of large size.

Dorothy Tennant—Deep rose, mauve.
Lovely—Soft shell-pink.

LAVENDER AND PURPLE CLASS

Princess Alice—A lavender spencer.

Navy Blue—Deep violet blue.

Mrs. Walter Wright—A beautiful mauve.

Lady Grisel Hamilton—Best of all lavender sorts.

Tennant—Purplish mauve.

Captain of the Blues—Standard purple, wings blue.

Lord Nelson—Deeper and richer than navy blue.

RED CLASS

King Edward VII—A dark rich red.

Mars—Large bright scarlet.

Miss Millie Maslin—Rosy-crimson.

Prince of Wales—A brilliant rosy-red.

Senator—Claret and chocolate stripes on heliotrope ground.

PRICE—Any of the above, 5c per pkt.; 20c per oz.; 75 per ¼ lb.

SMILAX

Charming, tender perennial for window gardens. Pkt., 5c.

SALVIA

Drooping Spikes—This new flowering Salvia (Scarlet Sage) has three times the flowering capacity on each spike of the ordinary Salvia Splendens. The flowers are produced in great numbers, causing the spikes to droop with their own weight. Pkt., 10c.

SCARLET RUNNER

The old popular scarlet flower. Very desirable for trellis, or to cover old fences, etc. The attractiveness is the profuse blossoms. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.

VIOLAS, OR TUFTED PANSIES

While the flowers of the Tufted Pansies are not as large as the regular type, yet they bloom so freely that they are superior to Pansies where effect is wanted, the colors being particularly clear and distinct; they also bloom for a longer time. Pkt., 5c.



VERBENA

VERBENA

One of our finest bedders, displaying a great variety of shades. Plants from seeds produce more flowers than those from cuttings.

Extra Choice Mixed—Very fine. Pkt., 5c.

Scarlet Defiance—Glowing scarlet. Pkt., 5c.

Pure White—Pkt., 5c.

Pink—Pkt., 5c.

Blue—White eye. Pkt., 5c.

Auricula Flowered—Striped. Pkt., 5c.

THE WILD-FLOWER GARDEN

Our wild flower mixture consists of many varieties of beautiful, easy growing flowers, producing a constant and varied bloom the whole season, for sowing in shrubbery, under trees and in beds, on which no care will be bestowed or even for sowing in exposed situations, where wildness is preferred to order and precision. Large pkt., 5c.

ZINNIA

The Zinnia is a beautiful annual and general favorite, its splendid double flowers rivaling in beauty, size and form, moderate sized Dahlias. They bloom until frost sets in.

Pure White—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

Dwarf Scarlet—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

Golden Yellow—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

Double Crimson—Very double. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

Double Pink—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

Carnation Striped—Flowers are of perfect form, double and as finely striped as a Carnation. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

All of the above and many others—Pkt., 5c.



DWARF ZINNIAS

HARDY PERENNIALS

Of all the plants that are cultivated for purely ornamental purposes, there are none which have made such rapid strides in public favor as the **Old-Fashioned Hardy Garden Flowers**. Their popularity is not at all surprising when we consider the many varied and pleasant changes which take place throughout the entire growing season in a well-arranged hardy garden, in which every day brings forth something fresh and new to interest and delight even the most critical.

A properly planted and cared for border of hardy plants can be one of the main features of the home grounds, for by proper selection, one may have flowers in abundance from April to November, and a pleasing picture by proper arrangement for color effect. The plants may be arranged in formal designs or along the shrubby border. They bloom so freely that one may cut and come again, and are so easily grown that anyone may succeed with them. Moreover, the cost need deter no one from having a choice selection, since the plants are permanent, and once planted remain from year to year with but little care and hardly any winter protection in our climate. We have a very fine stock of these plants, mostly pot grown. They are well rooted and sure to give entire satisfaction. The list offered below has been carefully selected, and comprises only varieties of real merit.

Aquilegia—Columbine—The distinct, clear cut foliage and delicate arrangement of colors in the flowers of Columbine make it one of the showiest and most desirable of the hardy garden plants, especially suitable for rock work, at the base of foundation walls and under trees. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00.

Archillea—The Pearl—The flowers are borne in great profusion, and are pure white; double; blooms all summer. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

Boltonia Asteroids—This beautiful hardy perennial grows to a height of four feet and is very showy when covered, during the summer and autumn, with its countless pure white, single aster-like flowers. Valuable for cutting. Each, 15c; two for 25c; doz., \$1.50.

Coreopsis Lanceolata—A beautiful hardy border plant fifteen to eighteen inches high; bright golden-yellow flowers in great profusion the entire season. A handsome vase flower for table decoration. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

Campanula—Canterbury Bell—Their beautiful shades of blue make them of great value to gardeners—a value enhanced by their diverse heights and habits. They give us a blue flower for almost every situation, moist or dry, sunny or shaded, and the flowers are produced in summer drought, when their color is needed for cool effects and when fine flowers are always at a premium. Valued also for cut flowers. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

Chrysanthemums, Old-Fashioned Large Flowering, Hardy—These are now universally popular for outdoor bedding, and, considering their many good qualities, there is no cause for surprise to see them cultivated so extensively. They produce a lavish profusion of blooms, giving color, life and beauty to the garden just at a time when other plants have been destroyed by frost and are looking their worst. Frost does not materially affect the flowering, and it still frequently happens that an armful of flowers can be cut late in November. They are quite hardy if planted in a well-drained position, and, with a good covering of leaves or litter during the winter, will take care of themselves.

We offer below three fine large flowering varieties, which have proved absolutely hardy in this latitude, having withstood the severe winter of 1918 without injury, and which will be found useful for garden decoration.

Autumn Glow—Rose-crimson.

Golden Queen—Yellow.
Each 15c; dozen \$1.50.

Victory—White.



COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS—*Continued*

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Maximum—Fine hardy border plants, their large Daisy-like flowers being produced in great profusion. They are splendid for cut flower purposes, lasting well when cut. They are perfectly hardy and thrive in any soil. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

DELPHINIUM—LARKSPUR

If one were asked to choose the one flower most characteristic of the English garden, one would not hesitate very long in saying the stately and beautiful Larkspur. It is one of the loveliest blue flowers in existence, growing on tall, straight spikes that over-top the rest of the garden and nod gently as the wind sways them. The flowers with their curious throat markings remind one most of little blue humming birds, as they flutter above the mat of beautiful dark green leaves that contrasts so splendidly with them.

They are of the easiest culture, being hardy and preferring sunny, well-drained places. The spikes are superb for cutting purposes, and if cut to within a few inches of the ground immediately after blooming, another bloom may be obtained at the end of the summer.

Delphinium Belladonna—(Everblooming Hardy Larkspur.) The most beautiful sky-blue Larkspur of dwarf habit. Makes a grand border plant, producing numerous spikes of large single flowers. Flowers all summer until cut down by the frost. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

English Hybrids—Extra choice seedlings. The seed from which we grow our stock of these is procured from the best European specialists. Each 15c; doz., \$1.50.

DIANTHUS

These very desirable, sweet-scented, low growing, early blooming and free flowering Hardy Garden Pinks are unequalled for the borders of beds, carriage drives and the old-fashioned garden, and should be planted in quantity in any good garden soil with full sun and an open situation. Each 15c; doz., \$1.50.

DROP MORE—ANCHUSA

From Anchusa—paint for the skin; referring to the use of the plant.

Very pretty hardy perennials with blue or purple flowers in racemes, of easy cultivation and preferring a sunny position. The honey-bee is very fond of this species.

Italica Dropmore Variety—A great improvement on the old Italian Alkanet; gentian-blue flowers that make it one of the most desirable of all perennials. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

DAISY

Ox Eye—A low growing plant and an extremely profuse bloomer. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

Giant Daisy—Great Ox-eye—Upright in growth, attaining four to five feet, with bright green foliage. White with bloom from mid-summer to autumn. The great snowy flowers have yellow centers, and are from two to three inches across. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

Daisies—Shasta—No other flower is of greater usefulness. They are very hardy; can be grown out doors where it is not cold enough to kill oak trees. They are perennial, blooming better and more abundantly each season; can be multiplied rapidly by division of roots and are not particular as to soil. They bloom for several months—in California nearly all the year. The flowers are large and graceful, with three or more rows of petals of the purest glistening whiteness, borne on single stems nearly two feet in length. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

DIGITALIS

Fox Glove—A choice garden variety in mixed colors, including white. Each 15c; doz., \$1.50.

Funkia—Day Lily—By some called Plantan Lily. A superb autumn flower, desirable to plant on the side of lawns or at the edge of shrubbery; succeeds in either sun or shady places. Fine for cemetery. Each 25c.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS—*Continued*

Papaver Orientale—Hardy Poppies—Nothing can equal this in gorgeous effect, and whether planted single or in masses, their large flowers, rich coloring and freedom of bloom render them conspicuous in any position. They grow three feet high and bloom from May to August. Flowers scarlet, of enormous size. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

Sweet William—Beautiful, fragrant and easily grown, it is worthy of a place in every garden. The best varieties of Sweet William are of exceedingly beautiful colors, and the large fragrant flowers are borne in trusses of great size. Splendid mixed varieties. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50. Newport Beauty, a beautiful salmon pink, each, 15c; doz., \$1.50; Scarlet Beauty, each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

Hardy Garden Pinks—Old favorites, bearing their sweet, clove-scented flowers in the greatest profusion during May and June. They are indispensable for the edge of the hardy border and for cutting. 1 foot high. Mixed varieties—each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

Platycodon—Balloon Flower or Japanese Bell Flower—The Platycodons are closely allied to the Campanulas, and form neat branched bushes of upright habit, which bear a continual succession of flowers from June to October. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

Pyrethrum—The Pyrethrum in May and June occupies a similar position to that held by the 'Mum in October and November. Their flowers are large, of elegant form and are produced in great profusion. Their colors range from a pure white to richest crimson. As a cut flower for vases or table decoration they are of the greatest value, lasting in water longer than almost any other flower. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

HARDY PHLOX

CHOICE PERENNIAL VARIETIES

Hardy Phloxes have long been so popular that it is rare to find a garden without a collection of at least a few of the many beautiful varieties now in cultivation. No plant is more attractive or more useful either for the adornment of the garden or for supplying cut flowers. The gardener's art has succeeded wonderfully in producing varieties which are marvels of beauty, both as to size of blossoms and variety, richness and delicacy of color. To those not familiar with these plants we desire to say that they are perfectly hardy, and succeed well in almost any kind of soil. Small plants are usually selected to start with, as they increase rapidly in size, not in height so much, which is from two to three feet, but in the number of flower stems, which multiply year after year.

Albatros—Pink, shaded purple.

Andreas Hoffer—Pure white.

Bacchante—Dark crimson, salmon-pink eye.

Beranger—Light pink, rosy-lliac eye.

Boule de Feu—Bright salmon, crimson eye.

Bridesmaid—Pure white, crimson eye.

Comet—Dark red.

Any of the above 25c each; \$2.50 doz.



HARDY PHLOX

Phlox Subulata—Dwarf Moss or Ground Pinks—A much prized old garden plant, useful for colonizing where it is desired to cover the earth with a tufted, dense evergreen mat. It is much used in cemeteries. It blooms profusely in the spring and is very sweetly scented. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS—Continued

Golden Glow—Rudbeckia—A beautiful, hardy perennial, eight feet high, blooming from July to September. Flowers double, deep golden yellow, borne on long stems, making it suitable for cutting. One of the most effective decorative plants for garden or lawn. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

Gaillardia Grandiflora—Blanket Flower—Of all hardy plants, the Gaillardia is very satisfactory. Begins to bloom in early summer and continues until after first frost. Perfectly hardy. Flowers two or three inches in diameter, with center of brownish red, while petals are shaded into rings of orange, crimson and red. Stems long; grand for cutting; does well in any soil. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

Gypsophila Paniculata—Baby's Breath—An elegant hardy perennial plant that should be in every garden. It is not only pretty in beds, but its delicate little flowers, produced in feathery white panicles, and branching foliage lend a daintiness to bouquets that is most elegant. Its sprays are much used in making up bouquets of Sweet Peas. Each, 25c.

Hollyhocks—For planting in masses by itself, or as a background for lower growing plants, the Hollyhock plant cannot be dispensed with. Once planted they keep coming up year after year. Can supply the following separate colors: White, Lemon, Pink, Red and Maroon. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

Hollyhock—Allegheny—We can this year offer you a splendid lot of these New Fringed Flowering Hollyhocks. Try them, they are fine. Mixed colors. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

Hibiscus—Crimson Eye—A robust grower, with dark stems and foliage. Flowers large, sometimes six inches across, purest white with large spots of deep velvet crimson in center. Perfectly hardy; blooms first year in open ground. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

Hemerocallis—Yellow Day Lily. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

VINCA PERIWINKLE

A well known evergreen trailing plant, extensively used in the cemetery for covering grave mounds. It is also very valuable for carpeting under trees and in shady places, being an excellent substitute for grass. Each 15c; doz., \$1.50.

THE IRIS

The Iris of Mythology as a radiant goddess—a personification of the rainbow, so this is called the rainbow flower—the Fleur de Lis—of such beauty and grace to be the national emblem of France.

These flowers have been strangely overlooked. Their hardiness, beauty, marvelous tracery, and interweaving of harmonious tints and colorings should make them favorites of every home.

Irises are of three kinds: The bulbous are the Spanish and English. Those with rhizomes are mostly of the German family, very robust and beautiful. The tufted ones are the Japanese and Siberian.

In the dry climate and hot weather of the west, the Siberian are fine every way, hardy as an oak, and of wondrous beauty.

Florentine Alba—Large early white, fragrant; producing the orris root of commerce.

Calcedonia—Standard; petals, light purple; falls, exceedingly beautiful—radiant with glistening purple interlaced with white.

Sans Souci, also called **Honorabilis**—Standards, vivid yellow; falls, yellow veined, with chocolate.

Queen of May—Soft rosy lilac of exquisite beauty.

Leonidas—Of striking beauty; standards, clear purple; falls, of deep velvety sheen, with charming reflex.

Margolin—Standards, light clear yellow; falls, interlaced with magenta; a prolific bloomer.

Madam Chereau—Imogene—It is of exquisite beauty; petals white, fringed with lavender, exceedingly delicate and almost ethereal in loveliness.

Celestie—Is of a delicate lavender blue, with a sort of porcelain finish, exceedingly attractive.

Palida Delmatica—Rare and high. This is the queen of the German Iris family; leaves very wide and strong; tall stem surmounted with large blooms of lavender blue.

Silver King—Very large white flower with silvery sheen.

Delicata—Standard, light lavender; falls, white, delicately traced and edged lavender.

Siberian Blue—One of the most intense blue flowers in existence; in great demand by florists. The deep color reticulated with lighter tints in most harmonious blending. A very robust grower, rapid multiplier, one of the hardiest; flowers are borne on a long, slender and stiff stem, which makes them easy to handle.

Siberian White—In habit much like the blue. On account of long, stiff stems, these also are easy to handle for cut flowers.

Prices—Any of the above varieties, 15c each; \$1.50 dozen.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS

Many of the most showy, attractive and inexpensive and easiest grown of all summer and autumn flowers are contained in this important class. There are scarcely any other flowers that can compare with the noble and brilliant spikes of the Gladiolus, the grace and elegance of the Lily, the purity and sweetness of the Tuberose, the majestic foliage of the Caladium.

Bulbs for spring planting require scarcely any care, and quickly make a gorgeous display, while the bulbs can be kept over winter, and year after year will return a hundred fold in beauty and satisfaction the trifling expense of the original cost.



GLADIOLUS

The Gladiolus is the most attractive of all the summer flowering bulbs, and deserves a place in every garden, as it is sure to flower and do well with very little care.

Set the bulbs from six to nine inches apart, and about four inches deep. Plant from the middle of April to first of June. It is a good way to plant two or three different times, ten days to two weeks apart. This will give a succession of blooms from July to November.

AMERICA—Soft flesh pink, 60c per doz.

PRINCEPS—Scarlet, \$1.00 per doz.

MRS. FRANCIS KING—Light scarlet, 60c per doz.

AUGUSTA—Pure white with blue anthers, 60c per doz.

BLUE JAY—Dark blue, \$1.00 per doz.

MRS. FRANCIS PENDLETON—Flushed salmon-pink with rich maroon blotches on the three lower petals, \$1.00 doz.

FINE MIXED—Doz., 50c.

EXTRA FINE MIXED—Doz., 75c.

CANNAS

Canna tubers should not be put in the ground until the soil has become warm. They commence blooming in June and continue until late in September.

Canna Robusta—Of luxuriant dark bronze foliage. Six to eight feet. Fine for hedge or background, 75c per dozen.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM

Elephant's Ears—One of the most effective and easily grown plants for the lawn or flower border. Will thrive in any ordinary garden soil. \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per dozen.

MADERIA VINE

A rapid growing, graceful vine, with smooth, waxy, dark green leaves, and dainty racemes of tiny fragrant white flowers. Doz., 35c and 50c.

CINNAMON VINE

In midsummer the plant is covered with a brilliant, glossy foliage and an abundance of fragrant flowers. Extra large roots, 10c each; doz., \$1.00.

TUBEROSES

One of the best known and most easily grown summer flowering bulbs. Easily recognized by its exquisite fragrance and beautiful flower spikes which are borne on long stems, making it an admirable cut flower for house decoration. Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

LILIUMS—Japanese Varieties

Album—A very desirable form with pure white flowers, one to three feet.

Aratum—(Gold Banded Japan Lily)—Flowers ivory white, with a distinct central band of yellow and numerous deep purple spots.

Rubrum—White and rose, rich crimson spots. Price, 35c each; 3 for \$1.00.

Tigrinum—(Single Tiger Lily)—Flowers bright, deep orange-red, with numerous small distinct, purplish-black spots, in many flowered racemes. Remarkably useful plant, thriving from year to year in the open border, where it should be planted in masses. Price, each 25c; doz., \$2.50.

DAHLIAS

No flowers are easier to grow, or respond more readily to care and attention, than Dahlias; but three things are of prime importance—a moderately rich soil, sunshine and water. Plant about May 1st, covering the tubers three inches deep.

In recent years owing to the introduction of many beautiful new varieties originating in this country, the Dahlia is a great favorite everywhere. Nor is this difficult to understand considering that the Dahlia is easy to grow, commences to bloom in July and are thereafter a mass of bloom until cut down by frost.

Goliath—Deep garnet red; long stem.

Nymphaea — Light pink, long stems, fine to cut.

Mrs. Winters — The very best pure white.

Queen of Yellows—A beautiful clear yellow.

Snow—White, profuse bloomer.

Sylvia—White, shaded to soft pink.

Red Indian — Deep coral-red, long stem, very large.

Wm. Agnew—Best intense glistening scarlet-crimson. Immense size.

Clifford W. Burton—Finest canary yellow.

Mrs. Hartong—Splendid bronze, new and large.

Snow Clad—The best small white.

Red Bird—Deep garnet-red.

Floral Park Jewell—Rich purple-red, tipped and striped with white. Sometimes solid color.

Yellow Duke—A show variety. Clear bright yellow.

Orfiole—Crimson tipped yellow.

Bon Ton—Garnet red.

Jack Rose—Brilliant crimson red, rich and glowing.

Kate Haslam—Beautiful soft pink, petal quilled.

White Dandy — Pure white compact flower.



PRICE—Each, 15c; Dozen, \$1.50.

PEONIES



Peonies, especially the modern introductions, are probably the most valuable and most beloved of all perennial plants. Planted in sun or semi-shade, in single clumps or long beds; or bordering lawns, shrub rows, and carriage drives, they give a grand display of large fragrant blossoms of brilliant colors during June. They are also effective for home and table decorations, and last longer in water than many other perennials.

Planting—Peonies may be planted in spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Orders should be sent in at once so that we can forward them when weather permits. Avoid planting them too deeply, as this is often the cause of shy blooming. Two or three inches of soil over the Crown (eyes) being sufficient. After planting, give a heavy mulching of rotten stable manure, and do not transplant the clumps for at least five years, and then only if necessary.

Fragrans—Light rose, one of the first to bloom.

Eduilis Superba—Fine shell pink.

La Tulipe—Softest blush, veined with carmine, changing to purest white. One of the best.

Grandiflora Rosea—Even, clear pink, large early bloomer.

Festavia Maxima—An immense white flower with drops of carmine sprinkled in the center.

Floral Treasure—Fine large daybreak pink, very fragrant.

Richardson's Rubra Superba—Is considered one of the best of all crimsons.

We furnish the above varieties with strong five to seven eye roots of our own growing at 50c each.

CLIMBING ROSES

Crimson Rambler—One of the striking characteristics of this Rose is its remarkable color, which is of the brightest crimson and remains so to the end. The flowers with which the plant is covered are produced in large trusses of pyramidal form and carrying thirty or forty flowers, which remain on the plant a long time. The foliage is bright green and glossy and contrasts finely with the bright crimson of the Rose. The plant seems to be as hardy as the old *Prairie Queen*. Every garden should contain this grand Rose. Price, selected two-year-old plants, each, 50c.

The Philadelphia Crimson Rambler—It differs from the *Crimson Rambler* in two important particulars. First, the color is brighter, deeper and more intense. Second, the flowers are perfectly double to the center. It is a strong, healthy grower, free and abundant bloomer. Two-year-old plants, each, 50c.

Dorothy Perkins, New Rambler Rose—As hardy as a *Crimson Rambler* and same habit of growth. The flowers are about one and one-half inches across; are borne in clusters of from ten to thirty, and are very double; the petals are very pretty rolled back and crinkled. The color is a most beautiful shell-pink and holds a long time without fading. Strong two-year plants, each, 50c.

Prairie Queen—A favorite with everyone. If you want a Rose for your porch this is the one. Color, bright red, changing as the flower opens to a deep pink. Each, 50c.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

SNOWBALLS

Old-Fashioned Snowball—(V. Sterilis)—Bushes two to three feet high. Each, 75c.

VIBURNUM

Dentatum—May and June. A free flowering shrub, especially admired for the abundance of scarlet fruits that cling to the branches a long time. Two to three feet. Each, 75c.

Opulus—(High-bush Cranberry)—May. Spreading habit. Single white flowers. Three to four feet. Each, 75c.

SPIRAEA (MEADOW SWEET)

Anthony Waterer—(New Perpetual-Blooming Red Spiraea)—A fine hardy, perpetual-blooming shrub, particularly desirable for the lawn. Makes nice, round bushes three feet high and wide; beginning to bloom almost as soon as planted; rosy-red flowers in large, round clusters all over the bush. One to two feet high. Each 35c; doz., \$3.50.

Van Houttei—A splendid garden shrub, entirely hardy and one of the most beautiful of all; immense bloomers; pure snow-white flowers. This is the plant for the people. Bushes three to four feet high. Each, 75c to \$1.00.

PHILADELPHUS, OR SYRINGA (MOCK ORANGE)

Indispensable well known shrubs that are prized for their beautiful foliage and white flowers. The taller kinds flower profusely and nothing is finer in their season. Each, 75c.

ALMOND, DOUBLE FLOWERING

A desirable class of early flowering shrubs blooming in early spring. The flowers are double and are either pink or white. Strong bushes, two to three feet, pink or white, 75c.

CORNUS (DOGWOOD)

Siberica—(Red Siberian Dogwood)—A rare and remarkable variety with bright red bark in winter. Strong bushes, three to four feet. Each, 50c.

LILACS

These old favorites are so well known that any description would seem superfluous. Suffice to say they are indispensable.

Persica—(Persian Lilac)—A very popular plant; flowers purple. Each 50c.

Vulgaris—(Common Lilac)—Larger foliage than the former; flowers, purple. Each, 50c.

Alba—Flowers, pure white. Each, 50c and 75c.

HONEYSUCKLES

Chinese Sweet-Scented Honeysuckle—A hardy, vigorous grower, blooms nearly all the season; delicately fragrant; flowers, buff, yellow and white; very desirable for veranda and trellis work. Each, 75c.

Red Coral Honey-Suckle—A hardy, rapid grower, suitable for rock-work, etc. Bright red, trumpet-shaped flowers. Each, 75c.

HYDRANGEA (PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA)

One of the finest hardy shrubs in cultivation. The flower trusses are immense heads from nine to twelve inches in length and nearly as broad. Color purest white, changing to deep pink as the season advances. It blooms in July, at a time when no other shrub is in flower, and remains beautiful until destroyed by frost. Hardy as a lilac bush. The plants we offer will all bloom the first season. Prices according to size. Each, 50c and 75c.

JAPANESE CLEMATIS (CLEMATIS PANICULATA)

This is by far the best of all the Clematis of the small flowered class. A vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy foliage, which is of that healthy green color that so few of this class of plants possess. The flowers are pure white, borne in immense sheets, almost completely hiding the foliage. Prices: two years, each, 50c; three years, each, 75c.

HARDY CLIMBERS

AMPELOPSIS

Veitchii (Boston Ivy)—This beautiful climbing plant of Japanese origin is of a variety of the Virginia Creeper, but very slender and clings very closely to brick and stone work, rapidly attaining a height of even 50 feet. Requires a slight protection during the first two or three winters, but subsequently it is perfectly hardy. Two-year-old plants, each 35c; extra strong plants, each, 50c.

Engelmanni—A very desirable, extremely hardy variety. The foliage resembles that of the Virginia Creeper, although not quite so large, and is remarkable for the brilliancy of its colors in fall. Will cling without artificial support to brick or stone. Strong plants, each, 25c and 35c.

WISTARIAS

One of the best hardy climbers. When given a sunny situation and liberal manuring grows rapidly, and presents when in bloom a magnificent appearance.

Sinensis—The favorite variety, producing thousands of pendulous clusters of delicate violet-blue blossoms, richly perfumed. Each, 35c and 50c.

BIGNONIA (Trumpet Vine).

For covering unsightly places, stumps, rockwork, or wherever a showy-flowering is desired, the Bignonias will be found very useful. The flowers are large, attractive and borne profusely when the plants attain fair size.

Grandiflora—Large flowers of orange-red. Each, 35c and 50c.

LATHYRUS (Hardy Everlasting Pea)

One of the best and most desirable flowering hardy climbing plants, attractive both in flower and foliage, growing to a height of 8 to 10 feet, and producing clusters of large flowers the entire summer; fine for cutting: lasting well. Each, 25c.

CHOICE HARDY FERNS

Suitable positions for Hardy Ferns to be found in almost every garden. With few exceptions they do best in a shady or semi-shady position, in rich but well-drained soil, where they can be liberally supplied with water during dry weather. Where the soil is stiff or clayey, incorporate a liberal quantity of leaf-mould, peat or other loose material to make friable. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

LILY OF THE VALLEY

This is often starved and neglected and relegated to some poor, out-of-the-way corner; but this popular and fragrant subject, like most other plants, repays for being well treated; and if the bed is given a liberal top-dressing of well decayed manure, in early spring, it will show the effect by increased size, number and vigor of the flowers. The stock we offer is strong clumps, especially suited for outdoor planting, which should be done before the end of April. 25c each.

MONARDA (Bergamot)

Showy plants growing from 2 to 3 feet high, succeeding in any soil or position, with aromatic foliage, and producing their bright flowers during July and August.

Didyma Cambridge Scarlet (Oswego Tea)—Brilliant crimson-scarlet. Each, 25c.

PHYSOSTEGIA (False Dragon Head)

One of the most beautiful of our midsummer flowering perennials, forming dense bushes 4 to 6 feet high, bearing spikes of delicate tubular flowers not unlike a gigantic heather.

Virginica—Bright but soft pink. Each, 25c.

HARDY VIOLETS

Are not suited for forcing under glass; they are perfectly hardy; and when grown in the open border are covered with flowers. Each, 15c and 25c.

YUCCA—(Adam's Needle)

Filamentosa—Among hardy ornamental foliage and flowering plants, this can be classed at the head of the list. Its broad, sword-like foliage and 5 to 6 feet tall, branched spikes of large, fragrant, drooping, creamy-white flowers during June and July make it an effective plant for all positions. Each, 25c and 35c.

DEUTZIAS

Well-known profuse flowering Shrubs, blooming in spring or early summer. Succeed in any sunny position.

Pride of Rochester—A fine, tall growing double-white flowering variety; 3 to 4 feet. 75c each.

Gracilis (Slender Branched)—Dwarf growing, dense, bushy, its drooping branches wreathed with pure white flowers in May. Also valuable for winter blooming in pots. Each, 75c.

FORSYTHIA—Golden Bell

Pretty shrubs, producing drooping yellow flowers in the early spring before the leaves appear.

Fortunei—A very handsome variety, with shining foliage and trumpet-shaped, pendulous, bright yellow flowers. Each 50c and 75c.

VIBURNUM

Opulus (High Bush Cranberry)—The white flowers in June are followed in autumn by bright scarlet berries, which are very attractive until very late in winter. Each, 75c and \$1.00.

Snowberry—A well known dwarf Shrub with small pink flowers and large white berries that hang on the plant the greater part of the winter. Each, 50c and 75c.

TAMARIX

Upright growing shrubs of most graceful habit, the branches clothed with a light-green, feathery foliage and terminating in delicate panicles or tassels of fringed, pinkish flowers. The season of bloom extends into late autumn. Each 35c and 50c.

BUDDLEIA (Butterfly Bush—Summer Lilac)

One of the most admired and sought after shrubs in the trade. Of quick bushy growth; when the lovely bloom-spikes appear in July, the shrub, which had probably died down nearly to the ground during winter, is now a perfect specimen of about five feet, radiating a delightful perfume and glowing with the tints and flower shape of the Spring Lilacs. Each, 50c and 75c.

BUSH HONEYSUCKLES (Lonicera)

The upright Honeysuckles have bright and pretty fragrant flowers followed by showy berries that last through the fall. Make very desirable and attractive hedges, and the nucleus of tall shrub groups. First of the shrubs to clothe themselves in spring verdure.

Bella Albida—A handsome new hybrid of strong growth. Flowers white, in great fragrant clusters, followed by attractive ropes of red berries, which remain all summer. Each, 50c and 75c.

Tartarica (Tartarian Honeysuckle)—A tall growing class attaining 8 to 10 feet if left unpruned, the red sort very bright in early summer with its flowers, all varieties resplendent during the fall with great quantities of red and orange berries. Each, 50c and 75c.

WEIGELA

Either as a single specimen or in groups the Weigela is certainly one of the most effective and most satisfactory shrubs we know of. In habit of growth it is naturally bushy and symmetrical. It grows vigorously, yet not rampant, and is without difficulty kept in good form. All varieties are exceedingly free bloomers.

Eva Rathke—The finest Weigelia in cultivation; flowering continuously throughout the summer and autumn; of a rich ruby carmine. Each 50c and 75c.

PYRETHRUM ULGINOSUM STELLATUM (Starry Giant Daisy)

It is a greatly improved form of the Giant Daisy, and like its parent, has flowers of glistening white, but fully one-half larger, with long, narrow petals, forming a much more graceful and refined flower. The best and most useful Daisy for cutting during August and September. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

STATICE (Great Sea Lavender)

Gmelini—Large panicles of violet-blue flowers.

Latifolia—A most valuable plant either for the border or rockery, with tufts of leathery leaves and immense candelabra-like heads, frequently 1½ feet high and 2 feet across, of purplish-blue minute flowers from June to September; these, if cut and dried, last in perfect condition for months. Each 50c.

TRADESCANTIA (Spider Wort)

Virginica—Produces a succession of blue flowers all summer. Each, 15c.

GOOSEBERRIES

Gooseberries demand rich soil and good culture. A heavy manure mulch around the bushes during the heat of the summer will largely prevent mildew.

Downing—Large, handsome, pale green, splendid quality for both cooking and use; bush a vigorous grower, and usually free from mildew.

Houghton—Small to medium; roundish, oval, pale red, sweet, tender, very good; plants spreading; enormously productive. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

RASPBERRIES

Raspberries succeed in any soil that will grow good corn, but respond quickly to liberal treatment; for best results the old wood should be cut out just as soon as the crop has been gathered; this will give more vigor to the young canes for next year's bearing. 50c doz.

NEW EVERBEARING RASPBERRY

Red Ranere—This is not only the earliest red raspberry but it is a perpetual fruiting variety. Its main crop is greater than any other and continues to bear fruit on the old canes until late in August, at about which time the berries begin to ripen on the new canes of the current year's growth, which continue to bear fruits in increasing number until late in fall. The berries are bright crimson, of good size, excellent quality, of a rich sugary, full raspberry flavor. 10c each; \$1.00 doz.

CURRENTS

Currents do well in partial shade, but require rich soil and good culture. The following are the very best sorts:

Cherry—Deep red.

Fay's Prolific—Color, rich red; a leading variety for home use. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

SAGE, HOLT'S MAMMOTH

A variety of unusual substance, strong flavor and superior quality for seasoning. Each, 15c; doz., \$2.50.

Chives—For flavoring. 10c per clump; \$1.00 per doz.

Hop Vine Roots—Each, 25c.

Horseradish Sets, New Bohemian—A new variety, 15c doz.

GRAPES

Even under unfavorable conditions the grape-vine will bear fruit, but good culture, pruning and spraying should be applied if the best quality of fruit is desired. No part of the fruit garden yields a richer harvest than the vineyard. Along almost any garden fence or walk there is room for vines enough to furnish luscious grapes from July to November. In such situations they may be planted about 8 feet apart. In vineyard rows set the vines 6 to 10 feet apart, with 8 feet of space between the rows. Make the soil mellow, and plant the vines somewhat deeper than they stood in the nursery. Paper bags slipped over the clusters as soon as they have formed are a good protection from fungus, insects, birds, etc.

Concord—The leading market, vineyard and home garden variety, with which all others are habitually compared. No matter how small the number of grapes planted in the yard, Concord is almost sure to be included; and in regular vineyards throughout the country, Concord has been depended upon for the main crop. Each, 35c; doz., \$3.00.

Moore's Early—Bunch medium, berry large round, with heavy bloom, vine exceedingly hardy. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early market. Each, 35c; doz., \$3.00.

HEDGE PLANTS

Mullberry—50c doz.

Berberis Thunbergi (Japan Barberry)—Where a low, dwarf deciduous hedge is wanted, nothing equals this beautiful Barberry. Requires but little pruning to keep it in shape. The leaves are small, light green, and towards fall assume rich, brilliant colors, the fruit or berries becoming scarlet. Absolutely hardy in all parts of the country. Each, 35c.



INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

INSURE YOUR GARDEN AND ORCHARD AGAINST BUGS



Insecticides may be grouped into two classes. First, those for such insects as aphids, scale, red spider, white fly, thrip mealy bug. These insects damage the plant by sucking the juice, and to corrode their bodies or stop their breathing pores, sprays of this class must be applied so that the spray will hit the insect, as it is more effective in this way. The second class of insects embraces those which chew the foliage, such as the caterpillar, currant worm, cucumber beetle. These must be fed a poison which they will take into their stomachs with the leaf. Special directions will be supplied with the different spray materials for their use.

Bordeaux Mixture (Dry)—The best fungicide for curing or preventing black rot, mildew, blight, leaf curl, scab or other fungoid diseases on fruits and plants. 1 lb., 50c—makes 5 gallons; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

Arsenate of Lead—Popular remedy for use against all eating insects that attack foliage and fruit trees. Will not wash off nor in any way burn the foliage. Use two or three pounds to 50 gallons of water. ½ lb., 40c; 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.00.

Dry Lime and Sulphur—An up-to-date remedy for San Jose scale and bark lice infecting fruit and shade trees. A superior fungicide for summer use. 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.50. Prices for large quantities on application.

Whale Oil Soap—Used for washing plants in spray. ½ lb. cake, 25c.

Sulpho Tobacco Soap—Excellent for freeing ferns and palms from insects, and used as a wash. Cakes, 10c and 20c.

Paris Green—¼ lb., 20c; ½ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$3.00. Prices subject to market changes.

Slug Shot, Hammond's—Guaranteed to destroy potato bugs and those on tomato and egg plants, currant worms, cabbage lice and worms. 1 lb. carton, 20c; 5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.



"BLACK LEAF 40"

Nicotine Sulphate—40% Nicotine

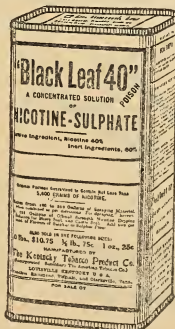
This is the insecticide that is so highly recommended by Experiment Stations. It destroys Aphids (plant lice), Thrips, Leaf-hoppers on all tree, bush and vine fruits, vegetables, field crops, flowers and shrubs; also Apple Red Bug, Pear Psylla and similar soft-bodied sucking insects—all without injury to foliage.

May be combined with other sprays. Highly concentrated. Soluble in water—easy to mix—does not clog nozzles.

You can not go wrong by ordering "Black Leaf 40" for sucking insects.

PRICES:

- 1 oz.—\$.035—makes 6 gallons spray
- ½ lb.—1.25—makes 40 to 120
- 2 lb.—3.75—makes 160 to 500
- 10 lb.—15.50—makes 800 to 2500



Nico-Fume Liquid—This is a highly refined solution of free nicotine. It is an effective remedy for green aphids and other insects which infest roses, sweet peas and other plants. Directions on each package.

- ¼ lb. \$0.65
- 1 lb. 2.00
- 4 lbs. 7.50

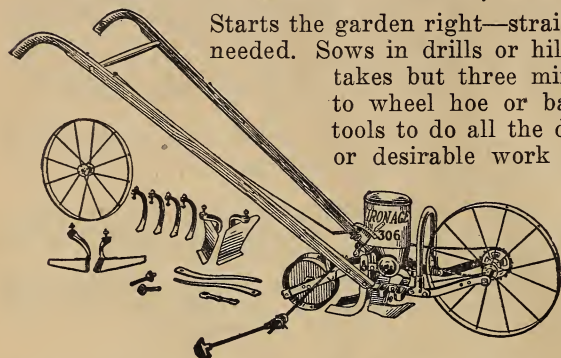
Ant Exterminator — A non-poisonous powder which, if scattered around their haunts or runs, will kill or drive away ants from lawns, etc.

Box 25c

IRON AGE FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS

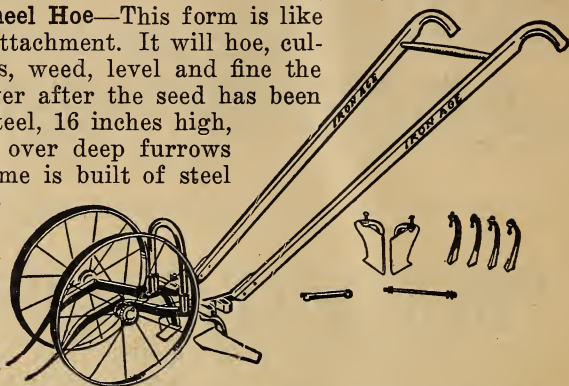
They Do All of the Work in the Easiest, Most Thorough Way, and They're Built "For Keeps."

COMBINED HILL and DRILL SEEDER, Double and Single Wheel Hoe



No. 306—INCLUDES ALL TOOLS SHOWN HERE, \$19.00

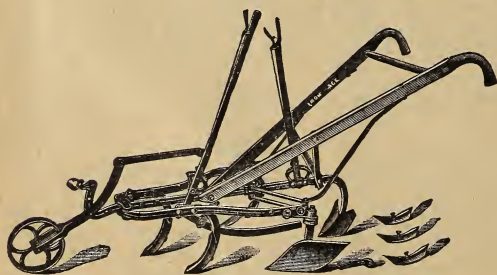
Double and Single Wheel Hoe—This form is like No. 306, without the drill attachment. It will hoe, cultivate, ridge growing crops, weed, level and fine the soil, open furrows and cover after the seed has been planted. The wheels are steel, 16 inches high, big enough to pass easily over deep furrows or rough ground. The frame is built of steel tubing with malleable castings and steel braces. The drill attachment for sowing in rows only may be applied for \$7.50 or for sowing in both hills and drills for \$8.50. This tool with side hoes only (No. 303) costs \$8.00.



No. 301—INCLUDES ALL TOOLS, \$11.75

HORSE HOE AND CULTIVATOR

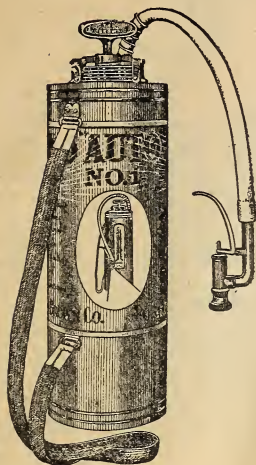
With Depth Regulator, Level, Wheel and Lever Expander



No. 600 E D

The range of cultivation is from 30 inches down to 14, and with the standards placed on the inside of the frame, it will cultivate as narrow as 11 inches. The lever expander changes the tool to any width while in motion. The lever wheel and depth regulator work together, but either may be adjusted separately. With the regulator set at its extreme depth, you can raise the cultivator clear of the ground and draw it easily to and from the field. Price, \$12.50.

AUTO SPRAY No. 1



The Auto-Spray No. 1 has been standard for fifteen years and over 300,000 are in use with experiment stations and horticulturists all over the world.

Construction—It consists of a solution tank holding about four gallons. The tank is made of galvanized steel or heavy sheet brass, as ordered. **WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THE BRASS BECAUSE IT WILL NOT CORRODE WITH STRONG SOLUTIONS AND WILL LAST INDEFINITELY.**

A brass air pump is located inside the solution tank protected from injury and is provided with our cam locking device which closes the filler opening air tight with a half turn of the wrist. The entire machine is made without screws or bolts and no tools of any kind are required to take it apart.

To Operate—Remove pump with a half turn, fill tank two-thirds full of solution, replace pump and with a few strokes compress air on solution. **THEN DIRECT THE SPRAY.** Two pumpings will discharge contents.

Uses—For spraying trees, shrubs, vines, field crops, green houses and poultry houses; for applying Paris green, arsenate of lead, bordeaux, lime and sulphur emulsions, disinfectants, cattle-fly oil, whitewash, cold water paints, etc.

Auto-Spray No. 1B—Brass Tank, with Auto-Pop No. 1.....\$9.50

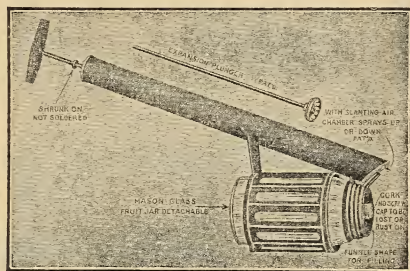
Auto-Spray No. 1D—Galvanized Tank, with Auto-Pop No. 1..... 6.00

GLASS TANK SPRAYER

A neat, attractive sprayer made of heavy metal, nicely painted. It is especially adapted for farm use, for spraying all kinds of plants, shrubs, trees, for lice, flies and all insects, one of the most durable—most practical. One of the best selling sprayers on the market. Each, \$1.00.

TIN SPRAYERS

This sprayer is adapted for all kinds of spraying purposes, and is used largely by gardeners and florists, as well as for spraying disinfectants of every description. The air chamber is 18 inches in length and 1½ inches in diameter. The reservoir holds about one quart, and the sprayer is made of tin and galvanized iron. Each 50c and 75c.



THE STANDARD SPRAY PUMP



Using the Standard with Bucket and Short Hose



WHAT THE STANDARD WILL DO

Spray orchards, large or small, vineyards and bushes, potatoes and all truck crops; spray whitewash, cattle dip and disinfectants; spray the tallest fruit tree **FROM THE GROUND.** Saves **OVER HALF THE TIME** and does its work thoroughly.

The Standard is made entirely of brass. No leather packings. No iron castings to rust or decay. Nothing to get out of order.

Warranted for Five Years

Price List—The Standard with 3½ feet of hose and full set of nozzles, each, \$5.50; Knapsack attachments, each, \$3.50; Extensions, 19 inches long, each, \$1.00.

HAVE A CONKEY CORNER IN YOUR POULTRY HOUSE



The poultry owner who not only knows poultry diseases, but who is ready to give treatment as soon as the disease

appears, is in the best possible position to maintain a condition of perfect health throughout his flock.

Therefore, we strongly advise every poultry owner to have a Conkey Corner in his poultry house. Make the small investment in the same way that you place fire insurance on your property.

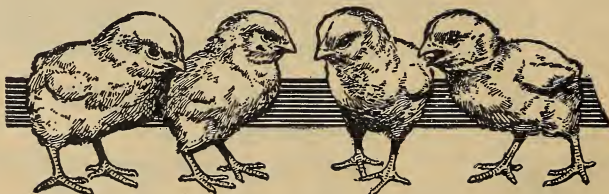


Roup Remedy	30c, 60c, \$1.20
Roup Pills	30c, 60c
Cholera Remedy	25c, 50c
Gape Remedy	25c, 50c
White Diarrhoea Remedy	25c, 50c
Sorehead Remedy	25c, 50c
Lice Powder	25c, 50c
Lice Liquid	1-qt., 60c; 2-qt., 90c; 1-gal., \$1.50
Head Lice Ointment	25c
Lice Fix	25c, 50c
Poultry Tonic—Pkgs.	25c, 50c
Pails	12 lb., \$1.60; 25 lb., \$3.00
Nox-i-cide Dip and Disinfectant, pkgs.	45c
70c; \$1.15; \$1.80.	
Canker Special	50c
Bronchitis Remedy	50c
Limberneck Remedy	50c
Scaly Leg Remedy	25c
Hearing Salve	30c
Rheumatic Remedy	60c
Poultry Conditioner	25c, 50c
Poultry Worm Remedy	25c, 50c
Sulphur Candles	10c

Buttermilk Starting Food—(The original buttermilk Starting Food):

Pkgs.	5 lb., 55c
Bags.	10 lb., \$1.00; 25 lb., \$2.25; 100 lb., \$7.00

POULTRY KEEPING AS A PROFITABLE BUSINESS INVESTMENT



Every business, if properly conducted, will make money; and no business that we know of is more profitable than the keeping of Poultry.

The Complete Pratt line of Poultry Regulators and Remedies—covering nearly every Poultry Disease, and Guaranteed to give Satisfaction or Money Refunded:

Pratts Poultry Regulator, in packages, 25c, 50c, \$1.10; \$1.40; in 25-lb. pails, \$3.00.	Pratts White Diarrhoea Remedy, 50c and 25c.
Pratts Powdered Lice Killer, sifter top boxes, 25c and 50c.	Pratts Chicken Cholera Remedy, 50c and 25c.
Pratts Poultry Disinfectant, \$1.60 a gallon; 95c a half gallon and 55c a quart.	Pratts Head Lice Ointment, 25c.
Pratts Roup Remedy (Tablets or Powder) \$1.00, 50c and 25c.	Pratts Condition Tablets, 50c and 25c.
Pratts Baby Chick Food, in packages, 30c, 60c; 14 lb. bag, \$1.30; 25 lb., \$2.00; 50 lb., \$4.00; 100 lb., \$8.00.	Pratts Bronchitis Remedy, 50c and 25c.
	Pratts Sore-Head Chicken-Pox Remedy, 70c and 35c.
	Pratts Scaly Leg Remedy, 70c and 35c.
	Pratts Gape Remedy 30c and 60c.
	Pratts Animal Regulator, 50c and 25c.

QUEEN INCUBATORS

Stop Hatching Weak Chicks!

with cheap incubators. A Queen costs but little more, and the extra chicks that live and grow soon pay the difference.

Remember, it is not how many chicks you hatch that counts, but how many you raise. Chicks that hatch out weak and wobbly, and live but a few days, mean nothing to you but trouble and loss. They make one sick of the poultry business.

Most of the chicks you lose in the first few weeks die because they did not have, when hatched, enough strength or vitality for a good start.

Queen Chicks Live and Grow

Queen Incubators are famous the country over for big hatches of strong, healthy chicks that live and grow. The Queen is accurately regulated, keeping the temperature just right for the hatching chick. No hot and cold changes to weaken the chick's system. The Queen is properly insulated—two layers of

wood and one of corrugated strawboard, with dead air space. This also helps to maintain an even temperature for the entire hatching period. Both Queen walls are built of genuine California Redwood, which is unusual in these days of imitation and cheap substitution.

Redwood does not absorb the odor from the hatching eggs. Cheaper woods, and pasteboard lining in iron and tin machines, retain the odors, to weaken and kill the hatching chick.

SIZES AND PRICES

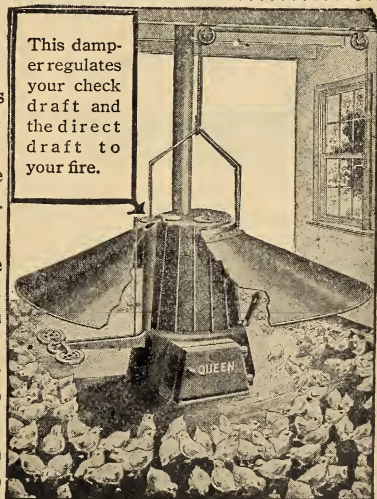
No. 20— 70 egg size	\$16.50
No. 21—130 egg size	27.50
No. 22—220 egg size	36.75

QUEEN BROODER STOVES

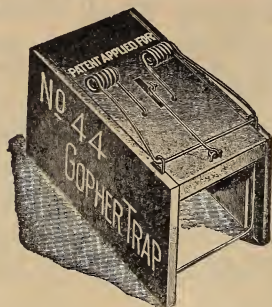
The Queen Brooder Stove is just what is needed to keep the house comfortable for the early chicks. It is the only Brooder Stove in which both fire and amount of heat are automatically controlled by one thermostat, and one connecting rod.

Damper indicated by arrow regulates the check draft and the direct draft to the fire. Gas controlled above deflector. No gas can escape below to injure chicks. Hover is collapsible, made in sections, and easy to put together and take apart. Holds enough coal to last 40 to 48 hours.

No. 1— 500 chick size.....	\$21.50
No. 2—1200 chick size.....	26.50



NEW PRINCIPLE



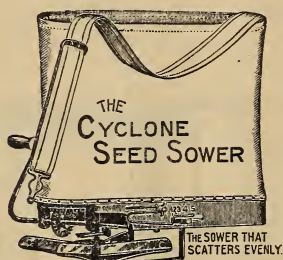
The best Trap made for pocket gophers. When properly set, will catch nineteen out of twenty. No danger and easy to set; sure catch. Price, 25c.

PRUNING SHEARS



Each—60c, 75c, 80c, \$1.20, \$1.40, \$1.60, \$1.75 and\$2.00

CYCLONE SEED SOWER



A good, large Sower that meets the most exacting demands. Hangs by a strap over shoulders of operator. Hopper-sack has a capacity of $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel. Broadcasts evenly all varieties of grains and grasses. Price, \$2.50.

Corn Planter. "The Rotary"—This is a rotary Planter, having four different sized plates, which can be put in or taken out as needed in the easiest possible manner. One of the most popular. Each, \$2.00.

Trowels, Steel—One solid piece of steel and will outwear all others. Each, 50c; postpaid, each, 60c.

Fork—Digging or spading; angular tines. Each, \$1.25.

Eureka Weeder—The best little hand weeder for loosening soil around plants that we know of. Each, 30c.

Steel Bow Garden Rakes—Does not break in the center. 12 teeth, 50c; 14 teeth, 75c; 16 teeth, \$1.00.

NORCROSS CULTIVATOR HOES AND WEEDERS

Work closer to plants without injuring them than any type of implement known.

More practical than wheel plows, yet cost but little more than the common hoe.

Three sizes and prices, suited to both men and women in garden and flowers.

5-prong\$1.25
3-prong 1.00
Midgets50

Quality and Finish
Highest Grade
Detachable Steel
Prongs
Malleable Head
Finest Quality Handles



Quality Unexcelled



"Out O' Sight" MOLE TRAP

This cut shows the best Mole Trap ever offered, and only has to be tried to be appreciated.

THE SECRET OF
MOLE CATCHING

is a Good Trap, and to know their habits. Full information sent with each Trap.

\$1.00

Dandelion Puller—This is the best Dandelion Puller in the market. It is made of best steel, after an English pattern. Each, 25c.

Steel Garden Hose—Each 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

Wood Handle Iron Dibles—Each 50c.

Wood Handle Brass Point Dibles—Each, 65c.

Lawn Rakes—Each, 75c.

Garden Spades—All Steel. Each, \$1.25.

Children's Garden Sets—Three pieces. Each, 10c and 25c.

Ladies' Garden Sets—All steel, 3 pieces. Per set, \$1.50.

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HARDY LILIES

The Lily is renowned for its magnificent beauty, delicate charm and exquisite fragrance. It is invaluable for the hardy border, excellent for the perennial bed and attractive, as cut flowers, for the house. Knowing the satisfaction it will give, we recommend the Lily's use more extensively in the hardy border, and urge the introduction of at least a few varieties in the perennial garden. The varieties may be so chosen as to give a succession of bloom from the first of June until the latter part of August. Most Lilies thrive best when planted in a semi-shaded position where the ground can be kept cool and moist by the protection of shrubs and a carpet of lawn grass. Planted among shallow rooting perennials they find a congenial setting both as to soil and shelter. The bulbs should be planted from 6 to 8 inches deep with a little sand or moss under the base of each bulb. We are offering this season three of the leading varieties of Hardy Japan Lilies, as follows:

ARATUM—Ivory-white, with a central band of yellow and numerous deep purple spots.

ALBUM—A very desirable form with pure white flowers.

RUBRUM—White and rose, rich crimson spots.

Price—35c each; 3 for \$1.00.